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CENSUS

OF THE

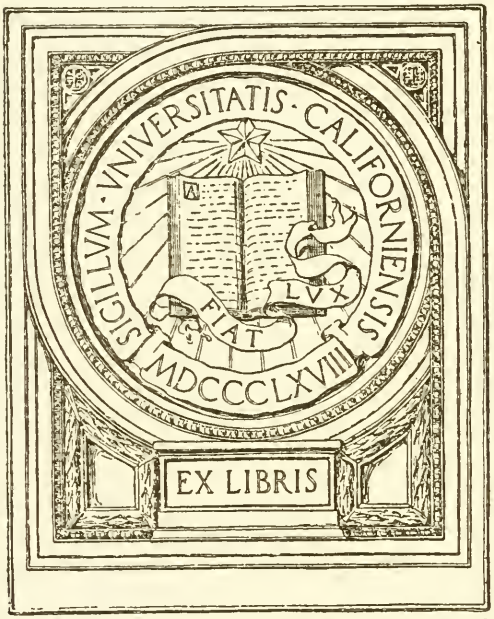
VIRGIN ISLANDS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

1917

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES



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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

CENSUS
OF THE
VIRGIN ISLANDS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 1, 1917

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
EUGENE F. HARTLEY
CHIEF STATISTICIAN FOR MANUFACTURES

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN BRANCH

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1918.

SIR:

I submit the following report concerning the special census of the Virgin Islands of the United States, authorized by the Secretary of Commerce at the request of the Secretary of the Navy.

Under the terms of the general order promulgated October 1, 1917, by the Director of the Census, and approved by the Secretary of Commerce (Appendix I), a census of the Virgin Islands was ordered to be taken as of November 1, 1917, and Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician for manufactures of the Census Bureau, was designated as supervisor in charge. The inquiries were to relate to population, agriculture, manufactures, and fisheries. In addition to these inquiries, at the request of the naval government of the Virgin Islands, statistics relating to wages and hours of labor of persons employed were collected from representative industrial establishments.

On account of delays incident to securing transportation, the actual enumeration of the islands did not begin until seven weeks after the date set for the canvass. The supervisor, accompanied by Mr. Arthur J. Hirsch, expert special agent in charge of agriculture; Dr. Alba M. Edwards, expert special agent in charge of population; Mr. Dan C. Vaughan, chief of the division of publications of the Department of Commerce; and Mr. Oscar H. Gordon, Mr. William Ranger, and Mr. George H. Thomas, of the Census Bureau, arrived at St. Thomas on December 17, 1917. On the following day, in conference with Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, naval governor of the Virgin Islands, and his aids, Maj. J. F. Dyer, Lieut. Commander William R. White, and Dr. C. S. Butler, surgeon, United States Navy, the scope of the various inquiries and the organization of the census were discussed.

On December 19, through the courtesy of Gov. Oliver, adequate quarters were provided in Fort Christian, in the town of Charlotte Amalie. The division of the island of St. Thomas into 16 enumeration districts—10 in the town of Charlotte Amalie and 6 in St. Thomas rural—and of the island of St. John into 5 enumeration districts was completed (Appendix II). Enumerators were ap-

pointed and instructed, and on December 24 the enumeration was begun promptly on both the islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

The census of these two islands being well under way, the office was left in charge of Mr. Arthur J. Hirsch, while the supervisor, accompanied by Messrs. Edwards, Vaughan, Gordon, and Ranger, proceeded to Christiansted, St. Croix, on December 28 and immediately took up plans for the division of the island of St. Croix into 22 enumeration districts (Appendix II) and the appointment of enumerators. Ample quarters were provided in the Government House, in Christiansted, and on December 31 the enumerators for both the towns of Christiansted and Frederiksted and for St. Croix rural were instructed in their duties and proceeded to the actual enumeration of the island. The enumeration of St. Croix, the largest of the islands in area and population, was greatly facilitated by the efficient cooperation of Asst. Paymaster R. G. Williams, dispatching secretary of the naval government for the island of St. Croix, who had communicated prior to the arrival of the census party with the leading estate owners of the island, the school superintendents of both Christiansted and Frederiksted, and the quarter officers of the several quarter districts for the purpose of arousing their interest and securing their cooperation in the census work. To the assistance rendered by the estate owners is due in a great measure the rapid and successful enumeration of St. Croix.

It was in a measure fortunate that the census of the islands was deferred until the latter part of December, since the services of the school-teachers could be utilized during the Christmas vacation. If the enumeration had commenced on November 1, no doubt considerable trouble would have been experienced in securing enumerators qualified to do the work.

The enumeration was closed on all three islands on January 12, three weeks from the beginning of the canvass, and the census commission left on Monday, January 14, for New York.

In addition to the population enumeration of 26,051 persons, the census of the Virgin Islands included the securing of 430 schedules of agriculture, 2,063 schedules of live stock not on farms, 84 schedules of manufacturing establishments, 210 schedules for the fisheries industry, and 306 schedules relating to wages and hours of labor.

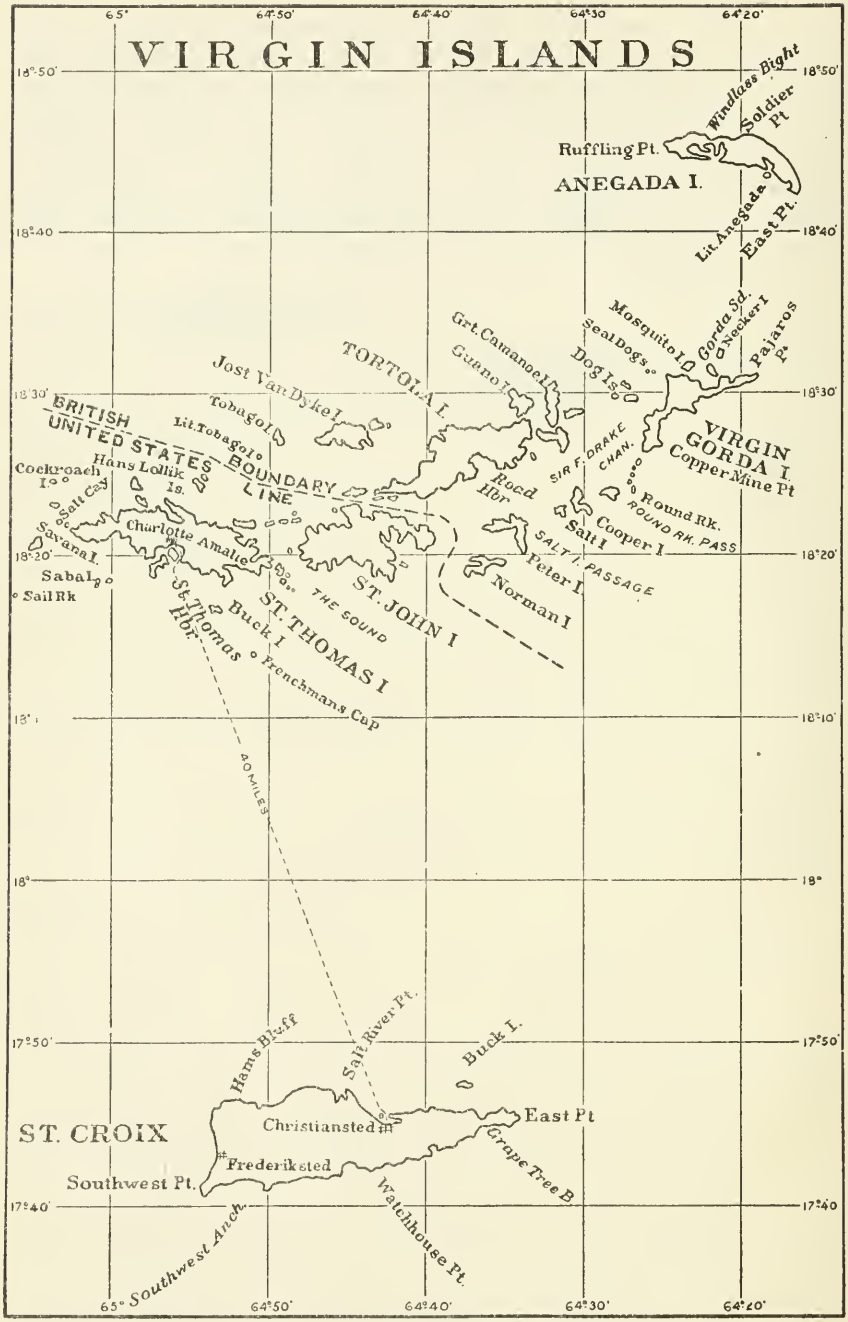
Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy, the census commission was furnished transportation on a Government vessel from New York to St. Thomas, and the expenses of the field work were authorized to be paid by Asst. Paymaster Elmer L. Beach, who was designated as a special disbursing officer for that purpose—these payments to be reimbursed by the Bureau of the Census.

The section of the report relating to population was prepared by Dr. Alba M. Edwards, expert special agent of the division of population, and the section relating to agriculture was prepared by Mr. Arthur J. Hirsch, expert special agent of the division of agriculture. I also wish to express my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Dan C. Vaughan, chief of the division of publications of the department, in the organization of the field force and the supervision of the work of the enumerators.

Respectfully,

SAM. L. ROGERS,
Director of the Census.

Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.


VIRGIN ISLANDS
65°
64°50'
64°40'
64°30'
64°20'
18°50'
18°40'
18°30'
18°20'
18°10'
18°
17°50'
17°40'
Windlass Bight
Soldier Pt
Ruffling Pt.
ANEGADA I.
Lit. Anegada
East Pt.
Mosquito I
Gorda Sd.
Necker I
Pajaros Pt
Great Camanoe I
Guanoe I
Seal Dogs
Dog Is.
TORTOLA I.
Jost Van Dyke I.
Tobago I.
Lit. Tobago I.
BRITISH
UNITED STATES
BOUNDARY
LINE
Cockroach I.
Hans Lollik Is.
Sail Cay
Charlotte Amalie
Savana I.
Sabal
Sail Rk
St. Thomas Hbr.
Buck I
Frenchmans Cap
THE SOUND
ST. JOHN I
ST. THOMAS I
Road Hbr
SIR F. DRAKE CHAN.
Round Rk.
ROUND RK. PASS
Salt I
Cooper I
SALT I. PASSAGE
Peter I
Norman I
VIRGIN GORDA I
Copper Mine Pt
40 MILES
Hams Bluff
Salt River Pt.
Buck I.
ST. CROIX
Christiansted
East Pt
Frederiksted
Southwest Pt.
Grape Tree B
Watchhouse Pt.
Southwest Anch.

(10) FIG. 1.

CENSUS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEOGRAPHY.

That group of the Virgin Islands formerly known as the Danish West Indies was acquired by the United States by purchase from Denmark for $25,000,000, the formal transfer of possession taking place on March 31, 1917.

Geographically the Virgin Islands constitute a part of what are known as the Leeward Islands, which, taken with the Windward Islands to the south, form the chain known as the Lesser Antilles, reaching from Porto Rico, the easternmost island of the Greater Antilles, southward in a semicircular sweep of 700 miles to the coast of South America.

St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas are the three principal islands of the group, although there are about 50 smaller ones, ranging in importance from islands of less than a square mile in area to outcropping ledges of rock. The islands lie between longitude 64° 34′ and 65° 06′ west, and between latitude 17° 40′ and 18° 25′ north, and are thus well within the Tropics. The total area of the three principal islands is approximately 132 square miles. The total population was 26,051 at the special census taken as of November 1, 1917. The density of population is 197 persons to the square mile, which is a little more than that of the state of New York according to the figures of the last decennial census. St. Croix, the largest and most populous of the islands, has an approximate area of 84 square miles and a total population of 14,901; St. Thomas has an approximate area of 28 square miles and a population of 10,191; St. John, an approximate area of 20 square miles and a population of 959. The total area of the group is somewhat more than double the area of the District of Columbia, and about one-fifteenth that of the state of Delaware.

Of the smaller islands or cays, only 5 are inhabited. One of them, Lovango, contains approximately 1 square mile and supports a colony of 20 persons who gain a livelihood by fishing and by intermittent labor on the neighboring island of St. John. Buck Island, 4 miles southeast of St. Thomas Harbor, is tenanted by a light keeper. Hassel Island and Water Island—lying in St. Thomas Harbor and virtually a part of the town of Charlotte Amalie—and Protestant Cay, a part of Christiansted, Island of St. Croix, are also inhabited.

St. Thomas and St. John belong properly to the Virgin Archipelago, which is a chain of islands discovered by Columbus on his second voyage of exploration in 1493 and named by him "The Eleven Thousand Virgins." This archipelago extends more than 80 miles in an easterly direction from Porto Rico. Two other islands of the Virgin group—Vieques and Culebra—are owned by the United States, having come into its possession at the time of the acquisition of Porto Rico. The island of Tortola, the largest of the Virgin group, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada belong to Great Britain, and extend eastward from St. Thomas and St. John. St. Croix is distinct, geographically, from the Virgin group, although it belongs, as do St. Thomas and St. John, to the Leeward group.

The islands of St. Thomas and St. John rise out of the ocean from a shelf on which the water is from 15 to 30 fathoms in depth, and may be considered a prolongation of the chain of islands known as the Greater Antilles—Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and Porto Rico. St. Croix is 40 miles south of St. Thomas and St. John and is separated from the Virgin group by a tongue of the ocean from 12,000 to 20,000 feet deep. These islands are separated from Porto Rico and the islands of Vieques and Culebra by the Virgin Passage. St. Thomas Island has the principal harbor of the Virgin group—St. Thomas Harbor—on which the town of Charlotte Amalie is situated. It is about 40 miles east of Fajardo, the nearest port on the island of Porto Rico, and 70 miles from San Juan, the principal city and port of Porto Rico. St. Thomas lies south, 20° east and 1,442 miles distant from New York City. Although St. Croix is a considerable distance from other islands of the group, all may be encompassed within a circle whose radius is 25 miles.

Structurally St. Thomas and St. John are similar. The Virgin Islands as well as all others of the Lesser Antilles are of volcanic and coral origin and present a bold appearance on approach. They are described by Dr. Hornbeck as a mass of bluish hard granite stone porphyry.

HARBORS.

St. Thomas Harbor, situated about midway of the southern side of the island of St. Thomas, is one of the best harbors in the Antilles. Situated as it is on the Virgin Passage, and commanding strategically this important gateway, it has been for a long time an important calling station for vessels plying between Europe and Central America and for vessels bound for South America by way of ports of the Lesser Antilles, and recently for ships sailing by way of the Panama Canal. Calling vessels may obtain supplies, such as coal, oil, and water, and ships of moderate size may be repaired in this harbor which is well protected in all but the most severe hurricanes.

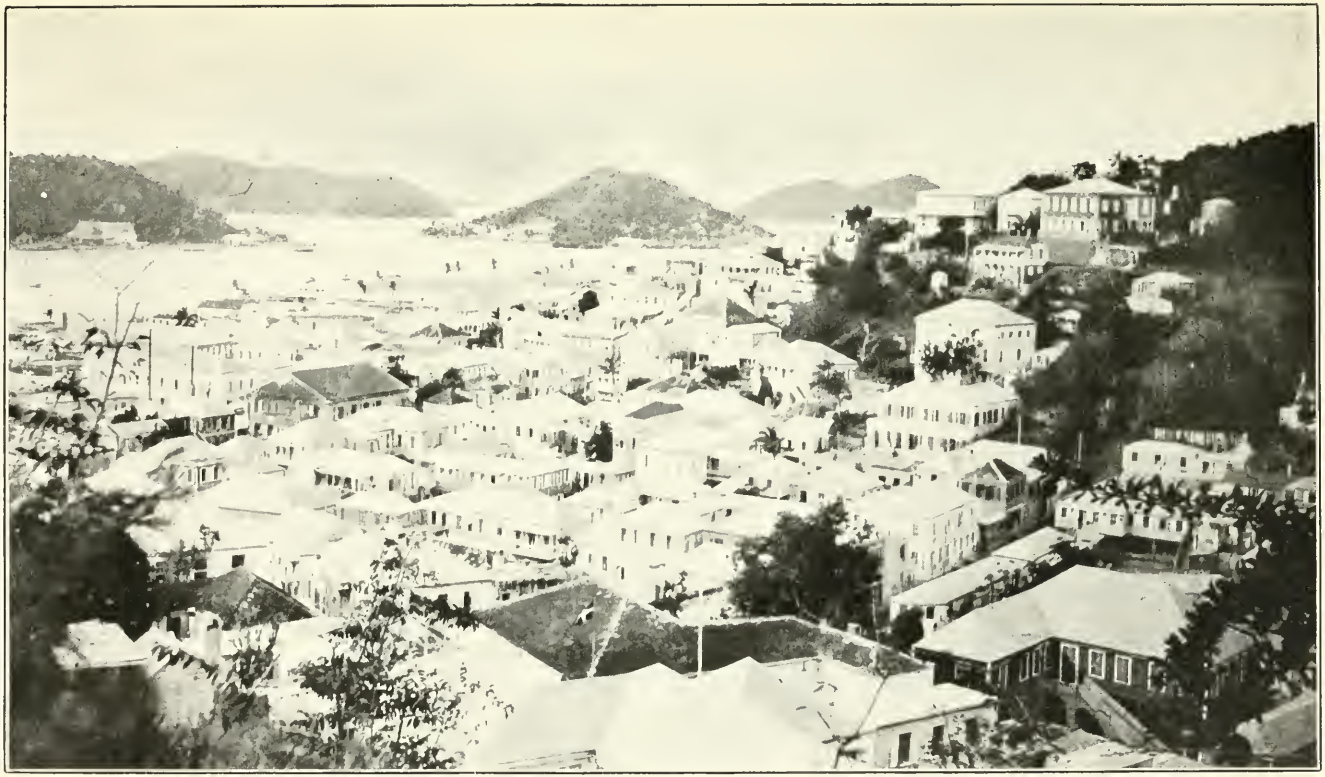


Fig. 3.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHARLOTTE AMALIE AND WESTERN PART OF ST. THOMAS HARBOR.

The commerce, however, is of little consequence, the imports received at Virgin Island ports from the United States in 1917 amounting to $1,416,342.

The coast lines of St. Thomas and St. John are irregular. Many of the branching or lateral ranges of mountains reach to the edge of the sea. Between these spurs or elevations bays are formed, which afford the protection of harbors on the leeward side of the islands. In these bays, and in St. Thomas Harbor as well, the freebooters and pirates of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are said to have found concealment and refuge while engaged in committing depredations on the Spanish Main.

The harbor of St. Thomas has long been celebrated for its unusual facilities and its many advantages. Protected as it is by two large islands—Water Island and Hassel Island—and fringing ledges, it is yet easy of access for vessels drawing under 30 feet of water. Its small size is the chief drawback to any development as a base for a large number of vessels, the area being approximately 1.3 square miles.

The great majority of the harbors in the islands of the Lesser Antilles are little more than open roadsteads, and shipping is afforded little shelter from the winds in more than one direction. The harbor of St. Thomas differs in this respect by being protected in all wind disturbances, affording ample shelter to shipping in blows less than those of the greatest hurricane velocity.

The harbor of Coral Bay (sometimes designated by the natives of St. John as Crawl Bay, or Craal Bay) on the eastern end of St. John is approximately three times as large as St. Thomas Harbor and has a much greater depth. With the construction of breakwaters, which is considered feasible, it would afford anchorage to a very large fleet. The Sound, which extends roughly 3 miles in an east and west direction, and 2 miles in a north and south direction, is formed between the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, and is protected on the north by a chain of islands, namely, Thatch, Grass, Mingo, and Lovango Cays, and on the south by Great St. James, Little St. James, Dog Island, and small ledges. It offers one of the best anchorages for vessels of the deepest draft if for strategic reasons it should become necessary to develop and protect by breakwaters a harbor of such magnitude. The harbors of Coral Bay and the Sound have not received the attention their natural advantages call for on account of the early settlement of Charlotte Amalie and the development of that town into the metropolis of the islands.

Of the importance of the islands, due to their geographic position, Secretary Lansing says: * * * "The commercial value of the islands can not be doubted. Lying in close proximity to many of the passages into the Caribbean Sea, the use of St. Thomas Harbor as a supply station for merchant ships plying between the United States

and South America, and for vessels in other trades, is of great importance. The existing modern harbor works, floating docks, marine slip and wharves provided with electric cranes, oil reservoirs, coal depots, fresh-water tanks, machine shops, and warehouses contribute to the commercial advantages of St. Thomas Harbor as a port of call and transshipment for ships in the Central and South American trades.

"The political importance of extending American jurisdiction over the islands is not to be overlooked. The Caribbean is within the peculiar sphere of influence of the United States, especially since the completion of the Panama Canal, and the possibility of a change of sovereignty of any of the islands now under foreign jurisdiction is of grave concern to the United States. Moreover, the Monroe doctrine, a settled national policy of the United States, would have caused this country to look with disfavor upon the transfer of sovereignty of the Danish West Indies to any other European nation."

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the commerce between the United States and the Virgin Islands (Danish West Indies):

YEAR.[1]	EXPORTS. United States to the Virgin Islands.			IMPORTS. United States from the Virgin Islands.		
	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign (reexports).	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.
1907	$777,577	$764,328	$13,249	$440,855	$17,807	$423,048
1908	727,193	721,997	5,196	592,292	19,116	573,176
1909	693,681	678,600	15,081	221,457	9,070	212,387
1910	749,174	746,286	2,888	403,926	20,379	383,547
1911	810,537	806,485	4,052	135,117	64,042	71,075
1912	924,700	920,293	4,407	489,639	22,623	467,016
1913	894,087	887,406	6,681	48,031	28,918	19,113
1914	890,966	889,461	1,505	29,374	22,251	7,123
1915	703,354	700,713	2,641	350,822	35,170	315,652
1916	850,377	843,754	6,623	63,496	54,978	8,518
1917	1,416,342	.....	.....	1,259,607	.....	.....

[1] Fiscal year ending June 30.

The principal exports of merchandise from the United States to the Virgin Islands are breadstuffs, cereals, etc.; bituminous coal; iron and steel products; boots and shoes; meat and dairy products; oils; lumber; and refined sugar.

The principal imports to the United States from the Virgin Islands are sugar and rum, hides and skins, and cabinet woods.

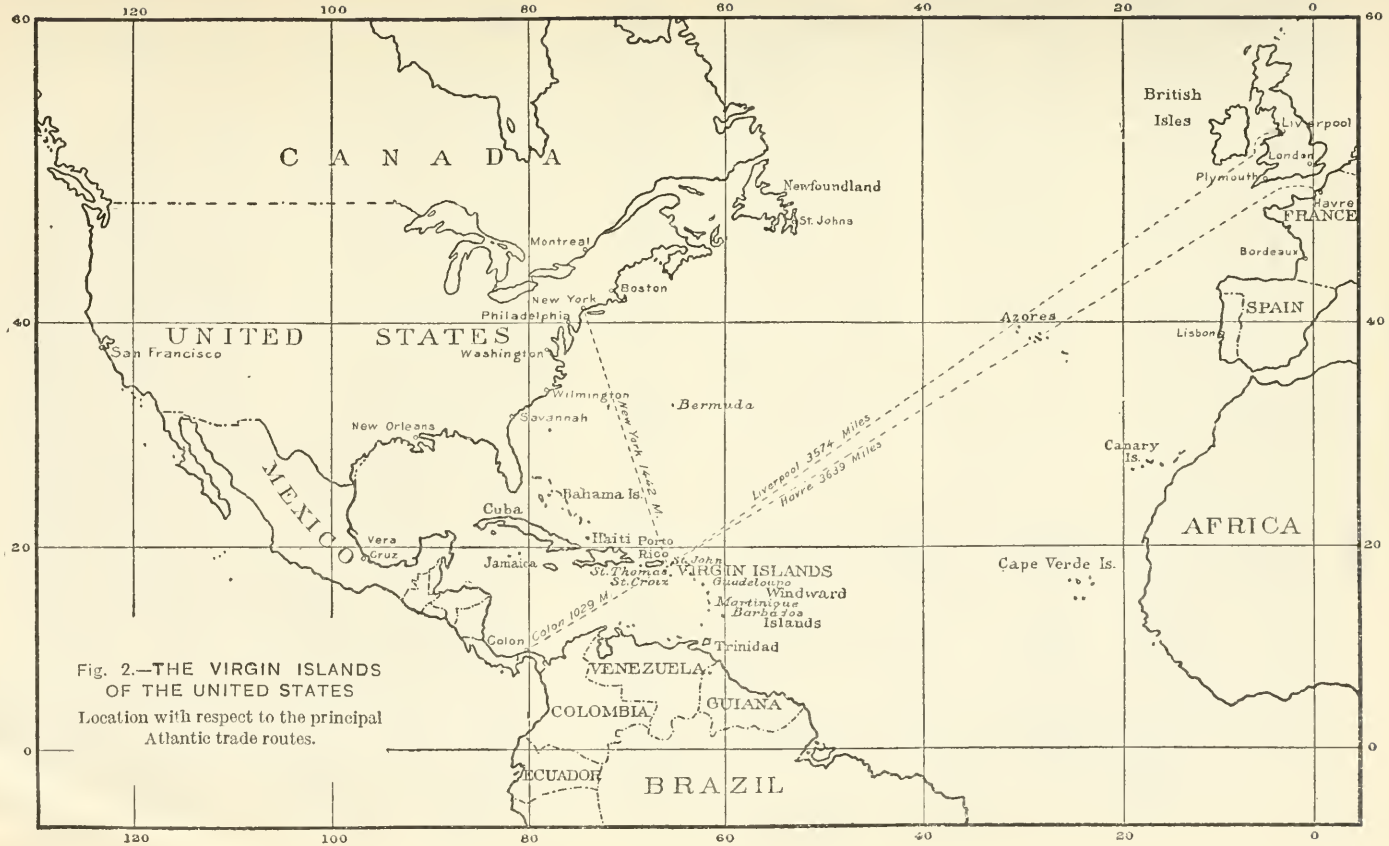


Fig. 2.—THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Location with respect to the principal Atlantic trade routes.

MINERALS, FLORA, AND FAUNA.

While it is reported that minerals are to be found on the islands, so far as known no attempts at mining or exploration have been made. These resources are yet to be determined by geological examination.

Nearly all of the original forests have been cut down and the timber made into lumber or charcoal. Charcoal is even now the universal fuel, and the burning of this from the scanty timber growth furnishes employment to approximately 100 persons in the rural districts of the islands.

There are still mahogany trees of indigenous growth, principally on St. John Island, and some attempts at reforestation have met with success, the most notable efforts being those of the Danish West India Plantation Co. This company owns a number of estates and a few years ago planted over 50,000 mahogany and cedar trees, principally on the island of St. Croix.

The fauna of the islands is very limited, although on St. Croix a species of deer is plentiful. Noxious reptiles are scarce. Several years ago, for the purpose of exterminating rodents, the mongoose was imported from India, and this little animal, by destroying the eggs of birds and fowls and by the wholesale destruction of poultry, has caused a scarcity of domestic fowls and an absence of bird life in the islands.

Fish in great number and variety abound along the coasts, and the annual catch furnishes a very important part of the food supply.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Although the northernmost of the islands, St. Thomas and St. John, are below latitude 18° 30′ and thus well within the tropics, the entire group has the advantage of possessing a fine climate. This is due in part to the northeast trade winds, which blow briskly with great regularity from the north-northeast for nine months during the year. These winds vary in velocity from a light to a moderate breeze, and attain their greatest strength usually around 4 o'clock in both the afternoon and morning.

Owing to the relatively small size of the islands and the lack of hot land breezes, due to the ever-present northeast trade winds, the temperature is equable. The climate is delightful for a winter resort, and the trade winds also furnish an equable mean for the summer months. The mean temperature at Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas, covering a period of three years, ranged from 78° F. in March to 84° F. in October while the mean temperature at Christiansted, St. Croix, covering a period of 28 years, ranged from 76.3° F. in February to 82° F. in August.

As may be seen from the following table, data for which were furnished by the United States Weather Bureau, the rainfall in St.

Thomas varied, for the years available, from three-fourths of an inch in March to 6.42 inches in November. Likewise, the St. Croix rainfall varied from 1.22 inches in March to 6.02 inches in October.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

MONTH.	ST. CROIX (CHRISTIANSTED).		ST. THOMAS (CHARLOTTE AMALIE).	
	Average temperature for 28 years (degrees F.).	Average rainfall for 28 years (inches).	Average temperature for 3 years (degrees F.).	Average rainfall for 10 years (inches).
The year	79.3	47.56	81.0	38.23
January	76.6	2.32	80.2	2.87
February	76.3	1.93	78.4	2.24
March	76.8	1.22	78.0	0.75
April	78.3	2.91	79.5	2.56
May	79.9	4.49	79.5	1.50
June	81.0	4.61	80.6	2.99
July	81.5	3.94	82.9	3.35
August	82.0	4.49	83.3	2.32
September	81.7	5.75	83.8	2.99
October	80.8	6.02	84.0	5.83
November	79.3	5.71	83.3	6.42
December	77.5	4.17	81.9	4.41

According to observations of John Knox, the maximum temperature on record, 1843 to 1851, is 91.9°, and the minimum 68.9°, the highest being in the month of September, and the lowest in the latter part of January.

The average annual rainfall is 38.23 inches for St. Thomas and 47.56 inches for St. Croix. Even over so small an area as the islands the rainfall is not evenly distributed, and it is thought to be more abundant on the northern slopes than on the southern. In fact, water is the greatest need of the islands, and there is a very close relation between the rainfall and the production of sugar cane.

There are no streams of consequence on St. Thomas or St. John. St. Croix, however, has a number of water courses, rising generally in the mountain slopes on the northern side of the island and flowing southward. There are very few wells in the islands and drinking water is obtained by collecting rain water in cisterns.

Some thought and consideration have been given the subject of irrigation by the planters of St. Croix, an attempt having been made in one instance to impound water for this purpose. It is considered feasible, especially in the valleys between the spurs on the southern slopes of St. Croix, to develop an irrigation project or dig wells which would provide water for sugar cane and other crops during periods of drought.

The islands are often visited by severe storms known as hurricanes, the wind occasionally attaining a velocity of 150 miles an hour. These occur sometimes during the month of July, but more frequently during August and September, and rarely later than October. More than 130 of these hurricanes classed as destructive have been noted as visiting the islands, some of them accompanied by much loss of life and destruction of property. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, but very few have been severe enough to cause any damage.

HISTORY.[1]

Although the Virgin Islands are small in comparison with the islands of the Greater Antilles, there is much of interest to Americans in their history. Discovered by Columbus during his second voyage in 1493, St. Thomas was first colonized by the Danes under Jorgen Iversen, who was sent out by the Danish West India Co. in 1672. Previously a settlement had been attempted in 1666 by Erik Schmidt, a Dane, who, arriving in a ship called *De Endracht*, took possession of St. Thomas Island in the name of Denmark. The colonists, however, remained only a short time and returned to Denmark.

At the time of the discovery of the Virgin Islands it is very probable that St. Thomas was inhabited by Indian tribes known as Caribs. The Caribs had the reputation of being fierce and warlike, also of being cannibals, the materials for their feasts being drawn from their less warlike neighbors on the island of Porto Rico. Inscriptions and figures on rocks on the eastern end of the island of St. John supposed to have been the work of Caribs are still in an excellent state of preservation.

Interesting and significant to the student of history is the fact that the language of the islands is English, although the Virgin Islands were under the Danish flag for 245 years, with the exception of a few months, from April, 1801, to February, 1802, when they were held by England, and from 1807 to 1815, when they were again seized by England during the Napoleonic wars. At the present time the imprint of years of Danish Government is slight, not only in language but in customs and traditions.

Acquired by Denmark as a source of sugar supply during the period when all European nations were seeking this, and also for political purposes, the islands were retained by Denmark long after they had ceased to be a source of revenue. The earlier schemes of colonization by the Danes were centered in St. Thomas and St. John; St. Croix, occupied by Dutch and English settlers in 1625, did not come into possession of Denmark until 1733.

[1] For the history of the Virgin Islands, Dr. Waldemar Westergaard's comprehensive volume, "The Danish West Indies," was largely used, while Dr. Charles Edwin Taylor's "An Island of the Sea" and various consular reports were also consulted.

Gov. Iversen, in the *Fero*, arrived in St. Thomas Harbor, May 25, 1672, with about 100 persons and on the following day landed and took possession of the island and raised the Danish flag. The infant colony was aided during the first year of its existence by the English officer in charge of Tortola Island (recently seized from the Dutch), who allowed them to procure sugar-cane settings for the land they prepared. The fortune of the Danish colonists for the next few years was not unlike that of other nationalities seeking to gain a foothold in the New World. The voyage across the Atlantic and into lower latitudes had taken terrible toll of every ship's company, and the governor of the new colony frequently found himself in dire straits for labor. In 1674 the Danish West India Co. was given permission to engage in the slave trade on the Guinea Coast of Africa, and provision was made at this time for the absorption of the African or Guinea Co. into the Danish West India Co. Meanwhile, however, a consignment of 103 slaves had been sent to St. Thomas by the African Co. and others were soon brought. The slave trade was beginning to assume considerable proportions and was eagerly engaged in by the Dutch, English, Spanish, and Portuguese skippers. Despite the high death rate from pestilence, the colonists increased, by accessions from other islands and by the slaves imported, from barely 100 each of whites and blacks in 1673 to 156 whites and 175 blacks in 1680.

In 1680, Iversen, weary of governing the colonists, many of whom were disturbers and agitators seeking refuge or were those expelled from other colonies, and worn out by the strain of repelling attacks of the French from the island of St. Croix, was relieved at his own request and was succeeded as governor by Nicholas Esmit. Despite the venture of the company into the Guinea slave trade and the sending to Denmark of cargoes of sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, ginger, hides, and valuable timber, the new colony was not a financial success from the standpoint of the company.

The Danish Government now took a hand in the company's affairs and endeavored to place it on a better footing. Officials, employees, and others were required to take stock in the enterprise, and considerable attention was given to providing ships for the Guinea slave trade. Gov. Esmit, on account of harboring pirates and runaway slaves, very early became embroiled with the English governor of the Leeward Islands. Adolph, the brother of Gov. Nicholas Esmit, usurped the governor's powers and later was commissioned governor of St. Thomas. Under the Esmit brothers St. Thomas became a harbor of refuge for pirates, and it frequently became necessary for the English governor at Nevis to raid St. Thomas Harbor to secure stolen property.

With the hope of restoring order, as St. Thomas was regarded by colonists of other nationalities on neighboring islands as an island of outlaws, the company sent George Milan in 1684 to replace Esmit, but in the following year found it necessary to send a commissioner with power to settle the difficulties. As a result of the commissioner's findings, Lieut. Christopher Heins was made governor on June 29, 1686, and Gov. Milan was returned to Copenhagen under arrest and later condemned and executed. For three years Lieut. Heins administered the affairs of the company, until his death October 2, 1689. During the next 13 years the business of the Danish West India & Guinea Co. was ably managed by John Lorentz, a part of the time as assistant and for six years as governor. This man had had much experience in the affairs of the company, having been in its employ almost continuously since the days of Nicholas Esmit. He brought affairs from bankruptcy to solvency, and at his death in 1702 the colony was in a position to wage a vigorous fight for existence among the Caribbean settlements.

Figures from the earliest censuses or records of the Danish West India & Guinea Co. show the growth of the St. Thomas colony and the extent that the African slave trade early assumed in its history. Charlotte Amalie very soon took its place as an entrepôt and distributing center for the slave traffic.

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF PLANTATIONS ON ST. THOMAS.

YEAR.	POPULATION.			Number of plantations.
	Total.	White.	Slave.	
1688	739	317	422	90
1691	944	389	555	101
1715	3,589	547	3,042	160

St. John was settled in 1717 by inhabitants of St. Thomas seeking better sites for plantations. The plantations on St. Thomas had been cultivated for more than 40 years and their productivity was on the decline. The land of St. John being more fertile, its growth was very rapid, as shown by the table below.

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF PLANTATIONS ON ST. JOHN.

YEAR.	POPULATION.			Number of plantations.
	Total.	White.	Slave.	
1717	41	25	16	25
1721	55	39	16	39
1728	800	123	677	87
1733	1,295	208	1,087	109

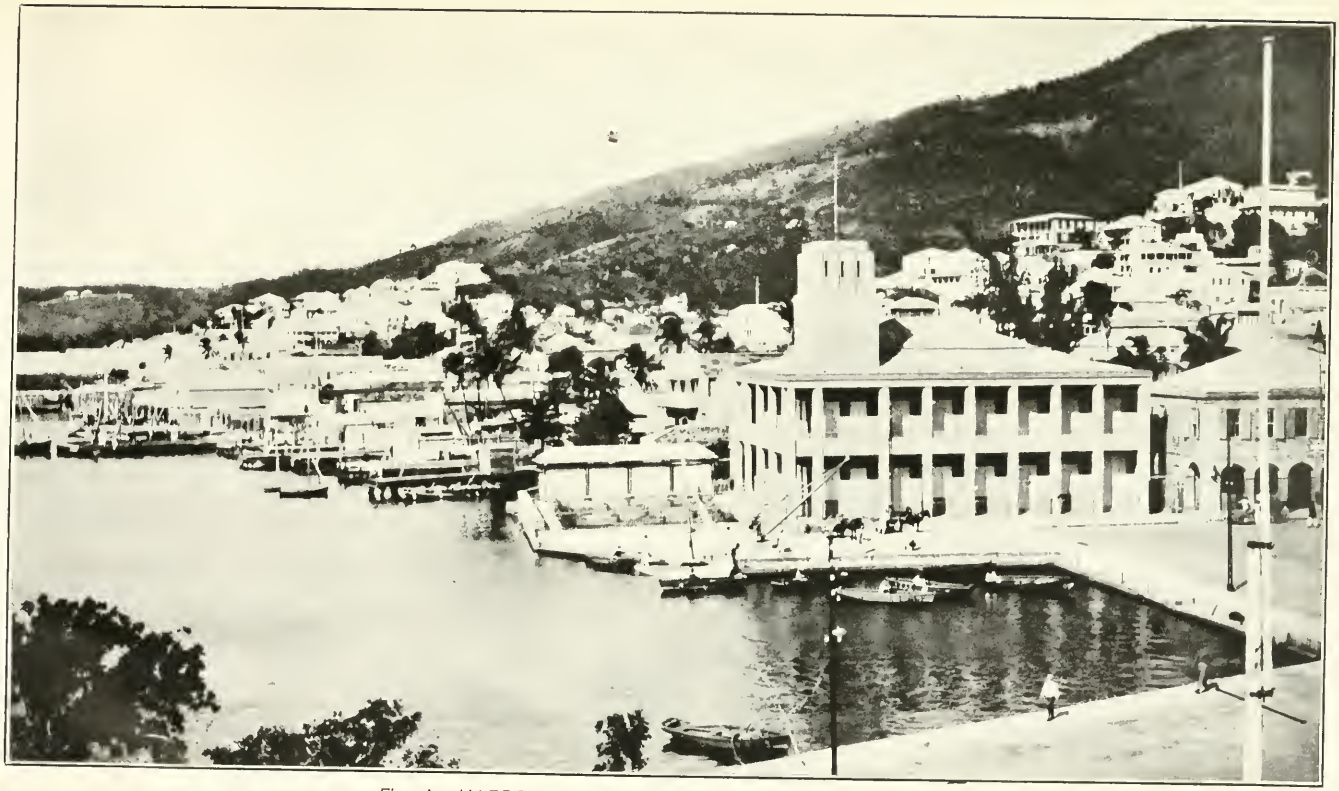


Fig. 4.—HARBOR OF ST. THOMAS, CHARLOTTE AMALIE.

In the year 1733 St. John reached the height of its prosperity under slavery, sugar and cotton being the principal products. In November of this year there was a serious uprising of the slaves which resulted in the death of probably 50 whites and three or four times that number of blacks before the insurrection was put down.

St. Croix was purchased by the Danish West India & Guinea Co. from France for 750,000 livres. The treaty providing for the transfer was ratified June 15, 1733. St. Croix was occupied as early as 1625 by Dutch and English settlers, who were joined by some French refugees from other West Indian Islands, principally from St. Christopher (St. Kitts). Shortly before 1650, as a result of a civil war between the factions, the Dutch and French were expelled from the island. The Spaniards from Porto Rico in August, 1650, drove off the English but only retained possession for a very short period, as de Poincy, the lieutenant general of all the French islands in America, sent a force of 166 men from St. Christopher and succeeded in ousting the Spanish. The settlement of St. Croix was begun by the French in 1651 when 300 colonists were sent there. From 1651 to 1664 St. Croix was owned by the Knights of Malta who governed it in the name of Louis XIV. In 1695 the colony moved to San Domingo, and from that time until the purchase by the Danish company in 1733 St. Croix does not appear to have been inhabited.

In 1734 Gov. Frederick Moth took possession of the island and began the work of laying out plantations for the cultivation of sugar and cotton After seven years the first census showed 122 cotton plantations, 120 sugar plantations, and over 1,900 slaves. The following table showing the number of slaves gives an idea of the importance that the colony early assumed:

SLAVES ON THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX.

YEAR.	Number of slaves.	YEAR.	Number of slaves.
1742	1,906	1755	8,897
1745	2,878	1766	16,956
1754	7,566		

Uprisings of the slaves occurred in St. Croix in 1746 and 1759. The first was speedily put down, but more serious results followed the second, which resulted in the killing of about 25 of the Negroes before order was restored.

Denmark was one of the first countries to take steps to curb the African slave trade, and in 1848 slavery was abolished in the islands.

St. Thomas and St. John were early given unrestricted privileges of trade with the other American colonies (1764), and in 1782 this

was extended to trade with all nations; yet it was not until 1833 that St. Croix enjoyed the privilege of having all trade restrictions removed. In 1789, of the 516 vessels entered at St. Croix, 82 entered from ports of the United States and 123 from Porto Rico, while only 16 came from Danish possessions in Europe. It is interesting to note at this early period the comparatively slight commercial intercourse with the mother country and the extent of shipping from the United States.

Following the period in which St. Thomas increased its importance as a shipping center and distributing point it declined in importance as an agricultural community. During the period from 1821 to 1830 an average of 2,809 ships of a tonnage of 177,444 called there annually. During this decade St. Thomas experienced its greatest prosperity, being a distributing center for merchandise and commodities for the other islands of the West Indies. Very shortly thereafter the influence of steam navigation was to cause a decline in the commercial importance of the island. With the advent of steam the merchants of Porto Rico and those of the Lesser Antilles and of South America were able to import goods direct from Europe and America. Later the West India & Panama Telegraph Co. established headquarters on St. Thomas and their submarine cables cover all the West Indies and connect at Jamaica with cables from Europe and the United States.

The value of the Virgin Islands now lies in their geographic location and exceptional harbor facilities rather than in their commercial and agricultural activities.

EFFORTS TO ACQUIRE THE ISLANDS.

The following extract from a report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, dated February 17, 1917, is a statement concerning the efforts of the United States to acquire the Virgin Islands:

"The acquisition of the Danish West Indian Islands has been the subject of negotiation and treaty between the United States and Denmark for more than a half century. The United States first attempted the purchase of these islands in 1865, during the administration of President Lincoln. Secretary Seward appeared to be especially anxious that they should belong to the United States. It appears that Mr. Seward first proposed to purchase the islands at a dinner party in January, 1865. Denmark had no desire to part with her West India colonies. The assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward suspended the negotiations for some time. In the meantime, Secretary Seward visited the islands. It was not, however, until July 17, 1866, that the United States made a definite offer of $5,000,000 for St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz.

"In 1867 Denmark declined to sell the islands for $5,000,000 but offered St. Thomas and St. John for $10,000,000, or $15,000,000 for the three. Mr. Seward replied by offering $7,500,000 in gold for the three islands. Denmark agreed to take $7,500,000 for St. Thomas and St. John but wanted $3,750,000 in addition for Santa Cruz. Finally, Secretary Seward agreed to purchase St. Thomas and St. John for the price named by Denmark, $7,500,000, but further complications arose because Denmark insisted that the consent of the people of the islands should be formally given before the sale was consummated. This was at first objected to by Mr. Seward, but he finally cabled our minister to 'concede question of vote,' and on the 24th of October the treaty was signed.

"The question was submitted to a vote of the people, the voting occurring in St. Thomas on January 9, 1868, and out of 1,039 votes cast there were but 22 votes against the cession. In St. John there were 205 votes in favor of the cession and not one against it.

"The treaty was submitted to the Rigsdag of Denmark and promptly ratified and signed by the King on June 30, 1868. It was submitted to the United States Senate on December 3, 1867. Senator Sumner was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations during this period, and the treaty remained unreported for more than two years, when, on March 24, 1870, Senator Sumner reported it adversely and the Senate declined to ratify it. The negotiations for the purchase of the islands commenced under President Lincoln and the treaty was signed shortly after Andrew Johnson became President, but it was not acted upon until the administration of President Grant.

"Subsequently it appears that the purchase of the islands was considered by Secretaries Foster and Olney during the administrations of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland.

"On March 31, 1898, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senate a bill authorizing the President to purchase the islands for use as a naval and coaling station. On this bill Senator Lodge submitted an exhaustive report, giving in detail the history of the islands and summarizing the history of the negotiations for their purchase by the United States.

"On January 24, 1902, a convention was signed at Washington by Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, and Mr. Brun, Danish minister, for the cession to the United States of 'the islands of Saint Thomas, Saint John, and Saint Croix, in the West Indies, with the adjacent islands and rocks,' the consideration being $5,000,000. This convention was favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on February 5, 1902, and ratified by the United States Senate February 17, 1902. The treaty was approved by one house of the Danish Rigsdag; but, October 21, 1902, the other house by a vote of 32 to 32 declined to ratify it."

GOVERNMENT.

The islands constitute two municipalities—one consisting of St. Thomas and St. John and the other of St. Croix.

Each island is divided into quarter districts, of which there are 8 in St. Thomas outside of the town of Charlotte Amalie, 5 in St. John outside of Cruz Bay town, and 9 in St. Croix outside of Christiansted town and Frederiksted town.

Formerly the executive power was vested in a colonial governor appointed by the Crown, who resided from April 1 to September 30 of each year in Christiansted, the capital of St. Croix, and the other half of the year in Charlotte Amalie, the capital of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John. Legislative authority in each municipality was vested in a colonial council consisting of 18 members for St. Croix—5 nominated by the Crown and 13 elected—and 11 members for the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John—4 nominated by the Crown and 7 elected. Of those elected in the latter municipality, 4 were from the town of Charlotte Amalie, 1 from the rural districts of St. Thomas, and 2 from the island of St. John.

There are two essential requisites for the qualification of voters. First, the applicant must own real estate producing a monthly income of $5, or have a personal income of $300 a year; and, second, he must be of unblemished character.

Educational facilities on the islands are limited, especially in the higher grades. Heretofore, in order to pursue a course beyond the grades, it has been necessary to go to institutions on the neighboring islands or to the United States or to Europe. Under the able administration of the naval governor since the United States has taken possession of the islands, steps have already been taken to improve educational conditions.

ST. CROIX (SANTA CRUZ) ISLAND.

St. Croix, the largest and most populous of the Virgin Islands, is 40 miles south of St. Thomas and St. John and had a population of 14,901 at the time of the special census. It has an area of 84 square miles, and a density of population of 177 to the square mile. Of the approximate acreage of 53,920, there were reported 49,206 acres in farms at the census of 1917. The island is about 20 miles in extreme length and varies in width from 1 mile in the eastern end to 5 miles in the central and western parts. Unlike St. Thomas and St. John, its coast line is not indented by bays and harbors. The harbors of Christiansted and Frederiksted are practically the only harbers on the island. The harbor of the latter city is nothing more than an open roadstead. Although Christiansted Harbor has a tortuous entrance and has filled up with mud, it is considered feasible by

dredging to make it much more available and convenient of access for shipping.

On the northern side of the island deep water is close to shore, while on the southern side the shoals or coral ledges extend from 2 to 3 miles.

The northern side of St. Croix is somewhat mountainous, the highest peak being Mount Eagle, which has an elevation of 1,164 feet. The range varies from 600 to 1,000 feet in the western end of the island and from 400 to 800 feet in the eastern end. Southward from the mountain range St. Croix is composed of broad undulating valleys, fertile and well adapted to agriculture. Modern farming methods are practiced, and some of the sugar estates employ machinery to advantage in the cultivation of sugar cane. St. Croix is well suited to the growing of a very fine grade of sea-island cotton, 100,000 pounds having been reported as marketed by one company in 1917.

The estates of St. Croix are owned generally by a very intelligent and progressive class of men, and the social life is very different from that of St. Thomas and St. John. The estate owners are natives of the Virgin Islands, or the neighboring islands of Barbados, St. Christopher, and Antigua, or of the United States.

Sugar cane, hay and forage, cotton, and fruits and vegetables were the crops of most importance as reported at the 1917 census. The value reported for all crops at this census was practically half a million dollars, sugar cane representing nearly nine-tenths of this total. The climate and soil are well suited to the growing of tropical fruits. Bananas, cocoa, mangoes, oranges, and pineapples were reported in the agriculture census, although in nothing like the quantities customarily grown on account of the destruction of trees and foliage by the hurricane of October, 1916. Cattle raising is an important industry, the total value of live stock reported on farms and elsewhere exceeding the total value of all crops.

St. Croix is traversed by a network of roads, kept in good condition, and the automobile is used extensively by the estate owners and others for business and for pleasure.

ST. JOHN ISLAND.

St. John, lying just east of St. Thomas, is the smallest and least developed of the three islands. It has an area of 20 square miles and only 959 inhabitants, a density of 48 to the square mile. There are no roads on the island, consequently the only method of travel is on horseback over mountain trails.

The chief industry now is cattle raising, and the estates or farms are largely given over to this pursuit. Formerly sugar cane was grown to a considerable extent, but has been discontinued since the intro-

duction of modern machinery in its cultivation in competing areas. A small amount of sugar cane is still grown and converted into rum.

At the 1917 census reports were secured for 26 farms, representing about four-fifths of the acreage of the island. Only about one-fifth of the total land in farms, however, was classed as improved land, and the average value of land per acre was reported as $9.46, which is less than one-third the average value reported for land in St. Thomas and less than one-fourth that in St. Croix.

With the exception of a few estate owners the natives of the island of St. John live in small houses, in many instances little more than huts, and raise, in small patches, potatoes, yams, okra, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, and pumpkins. They add to their livelihood by fishing, and by wages for occasional labor on neighboring estates.

St. John is noted chiefly for the export of bay oil. For many years it has had the reputation of furnishing the best article of this kind on the market.

Bay oil is made from the leaves of the bay tree (*Pimento acris*), the usual method being to distill the leaves with sea water. On account of the destructive hurricane of October, 1916, the production of this oil fell to about 125 gallons for the year 1917; there is normally about four times this amount produced. The greater part of the product is marketed in St. Thomas and there distilled or combined with alcohol to form the bay rum of commerce, favorably known as a toilet article.

The violence of the wind in the 1916 hurricane denuded the bay trees of leaves, and only a small quantity were recovered for use. Some attempts are being made at increasing the output of bay oil by the planting of bay trees, with very satisfactory results.

Some effort also has been made to cultivate lime trees. In 1916 about 1,000 gallons of fresh lime juice, 250 gallons of concentrated lime juice, and 18 casks of pickled limes were marketed. All of the lime trees were either destroyed by the hurricane or damaged to such an extent that this industry was suspended.

ST. THOMAS ISLAND.

The island of St. Thomas lies almost east and west, and is divided longitudinally by a range of low mountains, which vary in height from 500 feet in the eastern end and 600 feet in the western end to an elevation of 1,549 feet at West Mountain, about one-third of the distance from the eastern end of the island. Many of these ranges or elevations branch off laterally on both the north and south slopes, extending in places almost to the sea. Thus there is afforded small opportunity for agricultural production. The valleys in which agriculture can be carried on are small, and the soil, which is a result of the decomposition of rocks, varies from 10 to 50 feet in depth and is very fertile.

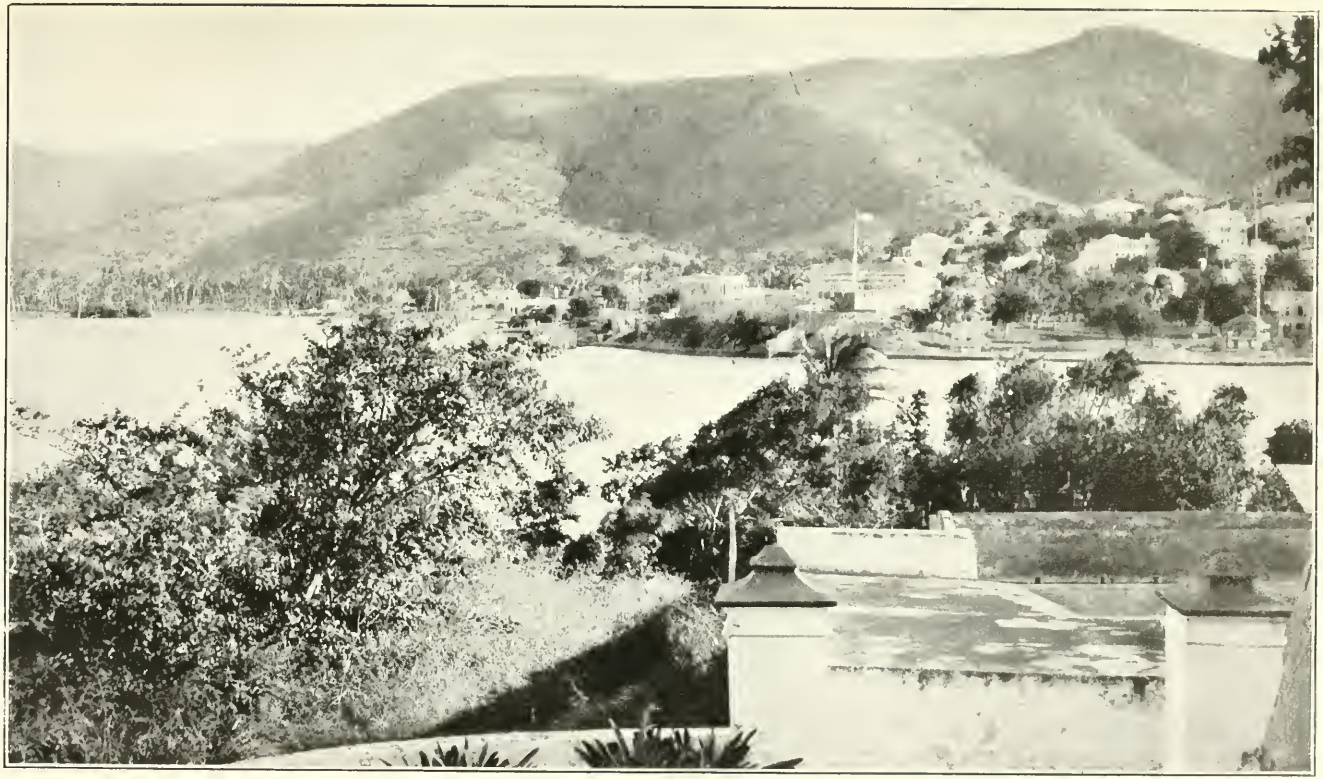


Fig. 5.—CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX, FROM PROTESTANT CAY.

Although the hills and undulations render the valleys unsuited to the use of machinery, if proper attention were given to the raising of fruits, vegetables, and crops other than cereals a sufficient quantity could be grown to supply the local needs.

The estates, or plantations, for which schedules were secured at the 1917 census were 63 in number, with a total acreage of 10,683. This acreage is 59.1 per cent of the total acreage of the island. From the beginning of the settlement, in 1672, up to 1850 considerable attention was paid to agriculture, and sugar, cotton, rice, bananas, oranges, lemons, and limes were raised, although as early as 1733 St. Thomas began to decline as a plantation colony. In recent years there has been a pronounced tendency on the part of the native population to seek employment in Charlotte Amalie—the capital of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John and the largest town in the Virgin Islands—to the detriment of industry on the plantations. Their chief employment is to be found in the coaling of ships and other harbor work incident to the coaling, provisioning, and repairing of vessels of call. This movement of the native population to the town has progressed to such an extent that there is scarcely any labor available for the cultivation of farms, and practically all of the fruit and vegetables and other food products are supplied to St. Thomas from St. John, Tortola, and Porto Rico.

Charlotte Amalie is the only incorporated town on the island of St. Thomas, although there are settlements immediately outside the corporate limits, which for all purposes other than political are a part of that town. The chief of these settlements in number of inhabitants lies to the westward of Charlotte Amalie and is known as Honduras. It is populated by over 200 persons, whose chief industry is fishing. Besides their apparatus used in fishing, they also find time to make baskets and straw hats for sale among the natives of St. Thomas.

At present there is only one road on St. Thomas available for vehicular traffic. This runs in an easterly and westerly direction from Charlotte Amalie to the ends of the island. Such other roads as there are, connecting the various estates and radiating from Charlotte Amalie, are little more than trails. The roads have been allowed to deteriorate since the decline of agriculture on the estates.

The following is the full text of the treaty entered into on August 4, 1916, between Robert Lansing and Constantin Brun, plenipotentiaries of the United States and Denmark:

Convention Between His Majesty the King of Denmark and the United States of America Respecting the Cession of the Danish West-Indian Islands.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark being desirous of confirming the good understanding which exists between them, have to that end appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States: Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States,

and His Majesty the King of Denmark: Mr. Constantin Brun, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington,

who, having mutually exhibited their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1.

His Majesty the King of Denmark by this convention cedes to the United States all territory, dominion, and sovereignty possessed, asserted, or claimed by Denmark in the West Indies, including the islands of Saint Thomas, Saint John, and Saint Croix, together with the adjacent islands and rocks.

This cession includes the right of property in all public, government, or Crown lands, public buildings, wharves, ports, harbors, fortifications, barracks, public funds, rights, franchises, and privileges, and all other public property of every kind or description now belonging to Denmark, together with all appurtenances thereto.

In this cession shall also be included any government archives, records, papers, or documents which relate to the cession or the rights and property of the inhabitants of the islands ceded, and which may now be existing either in the islands ceded or in Denmark. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and authenticated copies thereof, as may be required, shall be at all times given to the United States Government or the Danish Government as the case may be, or to such properly authorized persons as may apply for them.

Article 2.

Denmark guarantees that the cession made by the preceding article is free and unencumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants, or possessions held by any governments, corporations, syndicates, or individuals, except as herein mentioned. But it is understood that this cession does not in any respect impair private rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds by private individuals of whatsoever nationality, by municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the islands ceded.

The congregations belonging to the Danish National Church shall retain the undisturbed use of the churches which are now used by them, together with the parsonages appertaining thereunto and other appurtenances, including the funds allotted to the churches.

Article 3.

It is especially agreed, however, that—

(1) The arms and military stores existing in the islands at the time of the cession and belonging to the Danish Government shall remain the property of that Government and shall, as soon as circumstances will permit, be removed by it, unless they, or parts thereof, may have been bought by the Government of the United States; it being, however, understood that flags and colors, uniforms, and such arms or military articles as are marked as being the property of the Danish Government shall not be included in such purchase.

(2) The movables, especially silver plate and pictures, which may be found in the government buildings in the islands ceded and belonging to the Danish Government shall remain the property of that Government and shall, as soon as circumstances will permit, be removed by it.

(3) The pecuniary claims now held by Denmark against the colonial treasuries of the islands ceded are altogether extinguished in consequence of this cession and the United States assumes no responsibility whatsoever for or in connection with these claims. Excepted is, however, the amount due to the Danish treasury in account current with the West Indian colonial treasuries pursuant to the making up of accounts in consequence of the session of the islands; should, on the other hand, this final accounting show a balance in favour of the West Indian colonial treasuries, the Danish treasury shall pay that amount to the colonial treasuries.

(4) The United States will maintain the following grants, concessions, and licenses, given by the Danish Government, in accordance with the terms on which they are given:

a. The concession granted to "Det vestindiske Kompagni" (the West Indian Company) Ltd. by the communications from the Ministry of Finance of January 18th, 1913, and of April 16th, 1913, relative to a license to embank, drain, deepen, and utilize certain areas in St. Thomas Harbor and preferential rights as to commercial, industrial, or shipping establishments in the said harbor.

b. Agreement of August 10th and 14th, 1914, between the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John and "Det vestindiske Kompagni," Ltd., relative to the supply of the city of Charlotte Amalie with electric lighting.

c. Concession of March 12th, 1897, to "The Floating Dock Company of St. Thomas, Ltd.," subsequently transferred to "The St. Thomas Engineering and Coaling Company, Ltd.," relative to a floating dock in St. Thomas Harbor, in which concession the maintenance, extension, and alteration of the then existing repairing slip are reserved.

d. Royal Decree No. 79, of November 30th, 1914, relative to the subsidies from the colonial treasuries of St. Thomas and Sainte Croix to "The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Ltd."

e. Concession of November 3rd, 1906, to K. B. Hey to establish and operate a telephone system on St. Thomas Island, which concession has subsequently been transferred to the "St. Thomas Telefonselskab," Ltd.

f. Concession of February 28th, 1913, to the municipality of Sainte Croix to establish and operate a telephone system in Sainte Croix.

g. Concession of July 16th, 1915, to Ejnar Svendsen, an engineer, for the construction and operation of an electric-light plant in the city of Christiansted, Sainte Croix.

h. Concession of June 20th, 1904, for the establishment of a Danish West Indian bank of issue. This bank has for a period of 30 years acquired the monopoly to issue bank notes in the Danish West India Islands against the payment to the Danish Treasury of a tax amounting to ten per cent of its annual profits.

i. Guarantee according to the Danish supplementary budget law for the financial year 1908–1909 relative to the St. Thomas Harbor's four per cent loan of 1910.

(5) Whatever sum shall be due to the Danish treasury by private individuals on the date of the exchange of ratifications are reserved and do not pass by this cession; and where the Danish Government at that date holds property taken over by the Danish treasury for sums due by private individuals, such property shall not pass by this cession, but the Danish Government shall sell or dispose of such property and remove its proceeds within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention; the United States Government being entitled to sell by public auction, to the credit of the Danish Government, any portion of such property remaining unsold at the expiration of the said term of two years.

(6) The colonial treasuries shall continue to pay the yearly allowances now given to heretofore retired functionaries appointed in the islands but holding no royal commissions, unless such allowances may have until now been paid in Denmark.

Article 4.

The Danish Government shall appoint with convenient despatch an agent or agents for the purpose of formally delivering to a similar agent or agents appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, and appurtenances which are ceded hereby, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto. Formal delivery of the territory and property ceded shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in this convention; but the cession with the right of immediate possession is nevertheless to be deemed complete on the exchange of ratifications of this convention without such formal delivery. Any Danish military or naval forces which may be in the islands ceded shall be withdrawn as soon as may be practicable after the formal delivery, it being however understood that if the persons constituting these forces, after having terminated their Danish service, do not wish to leave the islands, they shall be allowed to remain there as civilians.

Article 5.

In full consideration of the cession made by this convention, the United States agrees to pay, within ninety days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, in the city of Washington to the diplomatic representative or other agent of His Majesty the King of Denmark duly authorized to receive the money the sum of twenty-five million dollars in gold coin of the United States.

Article 6.

Danish citizens residing in said islands may remain therein or may remove therefrom at will, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or its proceeds; in case they remain in the islands, they shall continue until otherwise provided to enjoy all the private, municipal, and religious rights and liberties secured to them by the laws now in force. If the present laws are altered the said inhabitants shall not thereby be placed in a less favorable position in respect to the abovementioned rights and liberties than they now enjoy. Those who remain in the islands may preserve their citizenship in Denmark by making before a court of record, within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, a declaration of their decision to preserve such citizenship; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it, and to have accepted citizenship in the United States; for children under eighteen years the said declaration may be made by their parents or guardians. Such election of Danish citizenship shall, however, not, after the lapse of the said term of one year, be a bar to their renunciation of their preserved Danish citizenship and their election of citizenship in the United States and admission to the nationality thereof on the same terms as may be provided according to the laws of the United States, for other inhabitants of the islands.

The civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by the Congress, subject to the stipulations contained in the present convention.

Danish citizens not residing in the islands but owning property therein at the time of the cession shall retain their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property, being placed in this regard on the same basis as the Danish citizens residing in the islands and remaining therein or removing therefrom, to whom the first paragraph of this article relates.

Article 7.

Danish subjects residing in the islands shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the islands, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course therein as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Article 8.

Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the formal delivery in the islands ceded shall be determined according to the following rules:

(1) Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right to review under Danish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form and without any renewed trial whatsoever, by the competent authority in the territories within which such judgments are to be carried out.

If, in a criminal case a mode of punishment has been applied which, according to new rules, is no longer applicable on the islands ceded after delivery, the nearest corresponding punishment in the new rules shall be applied.

(2) Civil suits or criminal actions pending before the first courts, in which the pleadings have not been closed at the same time, shall be confirmed before the tribunals established in the ceded islands after the delivery, in accordance with the law which shall thereafter be in force.

(3) Civil suits and criminal actions pending at the said time before the superior court or the supreme court in Denmark shall continue to be prosecuted before the Danish courts until final judgment according to the law hitherto in force. The judgment shall be executed in due form by the competent authority in the territories within which such judgment should be carried out.

Article 9.

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Danish subjects in the islands ceded at the time of exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall continue to be respected.

Article 10.

Treaties, conventions, and all other international agreements of any nature existing between Denmark and the United States shall *eo ipso* extend, in default of a provision to the contrary, also to the ceded islands.

Article 11.

In case of differences of opinion arising between the High Contracting Parties in regard to the interpretation or application of this convention such differences, if they can not be regulated through diplomatic negotiations, shall be submitted for arbitration to the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Article 12.

The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible after ratification by both of the High Contracting Parties according to their respective procedure.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention in the English and Danish languages.

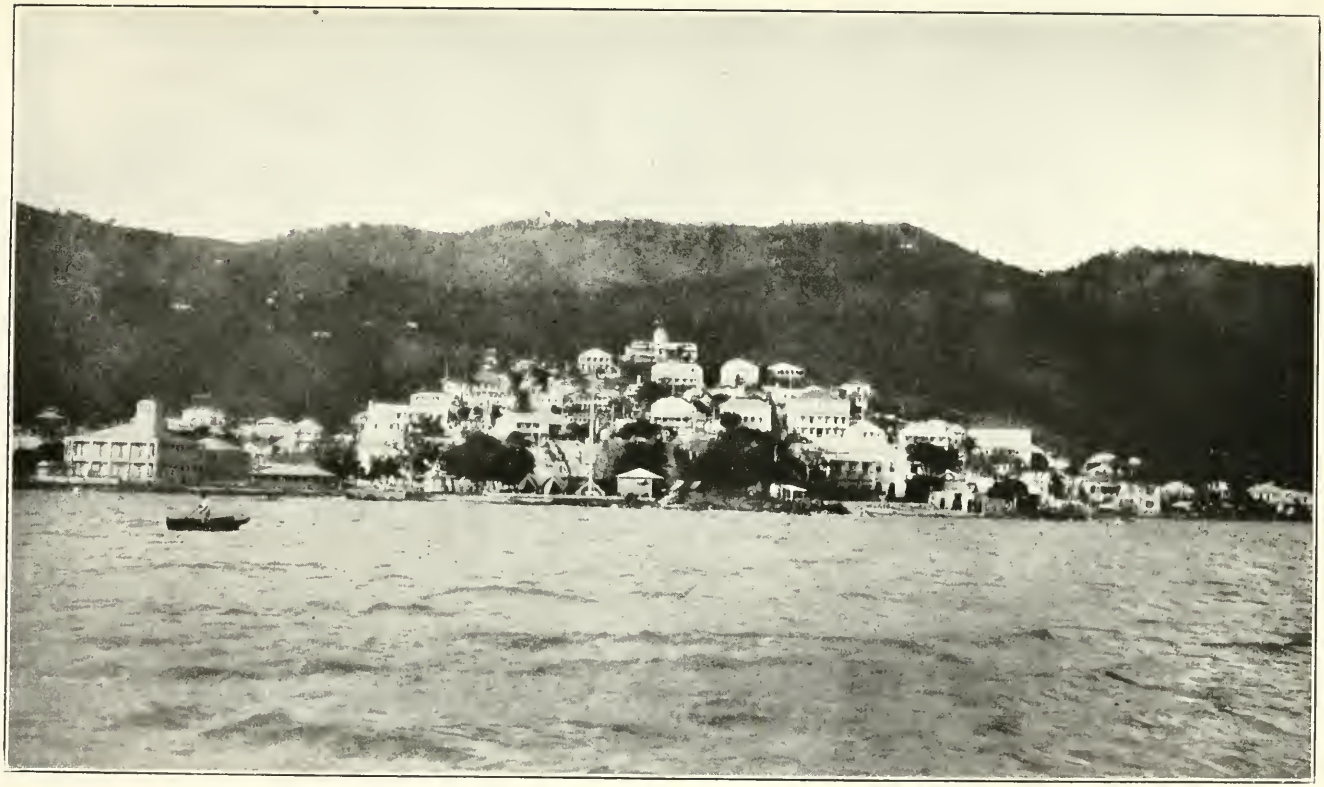


Fig. 6.—CHARLOTTE AMALIE FROM ST. THOMAS HARBOR.

ACT TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

An Act To provide a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark by the convention entered into between said countries on the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the seventh day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, except as hereinafter provided, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the West Indian Islands acquired from Denmark shall be vested in a governor and in such person or persons as the President may appoint, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct until Congress shall provide for the government of said islands: *Provided,* That the President may assign an officer of the Army or Navy to serve as such governor and perform the duties appertaining to said office: *And provided further,* That the governor of the said islands shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And provided further,* That the compensation of all persons appointed under this Act shall be fixed by the President.

SEC. 2. That until Congress shall otherwise provide, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty and not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, the laws regulating elections and the electoral franchise as set forth in the code of laws published at Amalienborg the sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and six, and the other local laws, in force and effect in said islands on the seventeenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall remain in force and effect in said islands, and the same shall be administered by the civil officials and through the local judicial tribunals established in said islands, respectively; and the orders, judgments, and decrees of said judicial tribunals shall be duly enforced. With the approval of the President, or under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, any of said laws may be repealed, altered, or amended by the colonial council having jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the judicial tribunals of said islands shall extend to all judicial proceedings and controversies in said islands to which the United States or any citizen thereof may be a party. In all cases arising in the said West Indian Islands and now reviewable by the courts of Denmark, writs of error and appeals shall be to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and, except as provided in sections two hundred and thirty-nine and two hundred and forty of the Judicial Code, the judgments, orders, and decrees of such court shall be final in all such cases.

SEC. 3. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States or its possessions, from the West Indian Islands ceded to the United States by Denmark, the rates of duty and internal-revenue taxes which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: *Provided,* That all articles, the growth or product of, or manufactured in such islands from

materials the growth or product of such islands or of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than twenty per centum of their total value, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from such islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 4. That, until Congress shall otherwise provide, all laws now imposing taxes in the said West Indian Islands, including the customs laws and regulations, shall, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty and not otherwise herein provided, continue in force and effect, except that articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States shall be admitted there free of duty: *Provided*, That upon exportation of sugar to any foreign country, or the shipment thereof to the United States or any of its possessions, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon an export duty of $8 per ton of two thousand pounds irrespective of polariscope test, in lieu of any export tax now required by law.

SEC. 5. That the duties and taxes collected in pursuance of this Act shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of taking over and occupying said islands and of carrying this Act into effect and to meet any deficit in the revenues of the said islands resulting from the provisions of this Act the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the sum of $25,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in the city of Washington to the diplomatic representative or other agent of His Majesty the King of Denmark duly authorized to receive said money, in full consideration of the cession of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States made by the convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark entered into August fourth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the seventh day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 8. That this Act, with the exception of section seven, shall be in force and effect and become operative immediately upon the payment by the United States of said sum of $25,000,000. The fact and date of such payment shall thereupon be made public by a proclamation issued by the President and published in the said Danish West Indian Islands and in the United States. Section seven shall become immediately effective and the appropriation thereby provided for shall be immediately available.

Approved, March 3, 1917.

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing act of Congress, Rear Admiral James H. Oliver was appointed naval governor of the islands and on March 31, 1917, took formal possession, thus marking the end of a period covering more than half a century of negotiation and treaty between the United States and Denmark.

POPULATION.

INTRODUCTION.

The special census of the Virgin Islands of the United States, taken by the Bureau of the Census as of November 1, 1917, was the first census of population under the auspices of the United States Government. For this census a general population schedule was prepared. This schedule differed but slightly from that used for the United States proper at the Thirteenth Census, 1910. The printed instructions to enumerators as to the method of filling out the schedule and as to the manner of determining who should and who should not be enumerated in their districts, followed closely those furnished the Thirteenth Census enumerators in the United States proper, except that the instructions to the enumerators in the Virgin Islands were briefer and were modified somewhat to accord with changes in the schedule and with conditions on the Virgin Islands.

Although the work of enumeration was done between December 24, 1917, and January 12, 1918, inclusive, the census was taken as of November 1, 1917. During this time there was very little travel on the part of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands between these islands and other islands or countries, and as few other persons were arriving at or leaving the islands, the enumeration of the population approximately two months after the official census day, November 1, probably had little effect on the returns.

The actual work of enumeration was done by residents of the islands. In each of the three cities, school-teachers, both male and female, were appointed enumerators. In the rural districts the work of enumeration was done partly by quarter officers (officers corresponding closely to certain township officers in the United States) and partly by other persons. On the island of St. Croix, especially, a number of prominent estate owners and managers generously consented to act as enumerators. Each island was divided into a number of enumeration districts—a total of 43 districts for the three islands. The enumerators were required to visit each dwelling personally and to collect the statistics provided for on the population and agriculture schedules. In the rural districts they were required, also, to collect from the employers the statistics called for by the wages and hours of labor schedule. In the cities these statistics were collected by special enumerators.

In the cities the returns of each enumerator were examined from day to day by the assistants of the supervisor in charge. In the case of the rural enumerators such a daily examination of the returns was not feasible, but, so far as practicable, a careful examination of their returns was made before the schedules were finally accepted. Notwithstanding the large percentage of illiteracy in the Negro population of the Virgin Islands (29.7 per cent), it is believed that in the case of most of the population inquiries fairly accurate returns were secured. The enumerators were earnest and alert, and it was possible to give their work a degree of supervision and examination which it usually is impossible to give the work of an enumerator in the United States during the Federal census enumeration, because of the larger size of a supervisor's district and because he has not a sufficient number of trained assistants. However, in the case of certain inquiries on the population schedule, there may be a considerable element of error in the returns, due either to lack of knowledge of the real facts on the part of the persons enumerated or to a desire on their part not to disclose the real facts. Error due to one of these causes probably exists in considerable degree in the returns as to color or race, age, marital conditon, and citizenship.

The tables interspersed throughout the text, together with the general tables, present statistics for the Virgin Islands of the United States, and, usually, for each island separately, relating to number of inhabitants, increase and decrease of population, proportions of urban and rural, color or race, sex, age, marital condition, place of birth, males of voting and militia ages, citizenship, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, number of dwellings and families, occupations, and wages and hours of labor. So far as comparable data for preceding censuses are available they are generally introduced in the 1917 census tabulations. On account of the wide differences in characteristics among different classes of the population, the statistics on each subject usually are shown according to color or race. And, since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition, characteristics, and activities of the population, statistics for cities and rural districts, respectively, are presented in connection with most of the subjects.

POPULATION AND ITS DISTRIBUTION.

Total population.—The total population of the Virgin Islands of the United States on November 1, 1917, was 26,051. Compared with a population of 27,086 on February 1, 1911, the date of the last Danish census, this represents a decrease during the intervening six years and nine months of 1,035, or 4 per cent. The total population of the islands, and of each of the three principal islands, as reported at each census from 1835 to 1917, is given in Table 1.

Table 1

CENSUS YEAR.[1]	Virgin Islands.	St. Croix.	St. Thomas.	St. John.
1917	26,051	14,901	10,191	959
1911	27,086	15,467	10,678	941
1901	30,527	18,590	11,012	925
1890	32,786	19,783	12,019	984
1880	33,763	18,430	14,389	944
1870	37,821	22,760	14,007	1,054
1860	38,231	23,194	13,463	1,574
1855	37,137	22,862	12,560	1,715
1850	39,614	23,720	13,666	2,228
1846	39,588	24,065	13,073	2,450
1841	40,955	25,624	12,776	2,555
1835	43,178	26,681	14,022	2,475

[1] The census of 1917 was taken by the United States. The censuses prior to 1917 were taken by the Danish Government.

Decrease in population.—The figures presented in Table 1 show that with the exception of the censuses of 1850 and 1860 there was a decrease in the population of the Virgin Islands at each succeeding census from 1835 to 1917. The decrease during this entire period amounted to 39.7 per cent. The decrease was largest during the decade 1870–1880—a total of 4,058, or 10.7 per cent. The decrease in total population between 1835 and 1917 was common to each of the three islands, but in each island both the rate of decrease and the percentage of total decrease was different. The population of the island of St. Croix decreased from 26,681 in 1835 to 14,901 in 1917—a total decrease of 11,780, or 44.2 per cent. Only at the censuses of 1860 and 1890 did the population of St. Croix show an increase over that reported at the preceding census. The increase was largest during the decade 1880–1890—1,353, or 7.3 per cent. During the decade 1870–1880 the decrease in population was 4,330, or 19 per cent. The island of St. Thomas had a population of 14,022 in 1835 and only 10,191 in 1917, a total decrease during this period of 3,831, or 27.3 per cent. The population of this island showed an increase over that reported at the preceding census at each of five different censuses—1846, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. The increase was largest during the period 1855 to 1860—903, or 7.2 per cent; and the decrease was largest during the period 1880 to 1890—2,370, or 16.5 per cent. The population of the island of St. John decreased from 2,475 in 1835 to 959 in 1917, a total decrease of 1,516, or 61.3 per cent. At each of four different censuses—1841, 1890, 1911, and 1917—the population of St. John was greater than at the preceding census. The increase in population was largest during the period 1835 to 1841—80, or 3.2 per cent; while the decrease in population, if the length of the period be considered, was largest during the five years 1850 to 1855—513, or 23 per cent.

Causes of decrease in population.—The many and varied causes which contributed to the general decline in the population of the Virgin Islands as shown in Table 1 may be grouped conveniently

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under two principal heads—the excess of deaths over births and the excess of emigration over immigration.

The figures given in Table 2 (taken from the Annuaire Statistique du Danemark, 1907, p. 188, and 1916, p. 216) show for the Virgin Islands the number of marriages, births, and deaths, respectively, for each year from 1896–1897 to 1915–1916, inclusive.

Table 2

YEAR.[1]	Marriages.[2]	BIRTHS (AND STILLBIRTHS).[2]			DEATHS (AND STILLBIRTHS).[2]		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1915–1916	98	762	398	364	808	396	412
1914–1915	138	873	440	433	996	481	515
1913–1914	169	855	426	429	952	458	494
1912–1913	151	818	386	432	1,173	564	609
1911–1912	147	879	460	419	1,055	548	507
1910–1911	165	915	443	472	993	512	481
1909–1910	163	942	488	454	954	489	465
1908–1909	173	948	480	468	1,135	562	573
1907–1908	163	982	485	497	1,329	641	688
1906–1907	160	949	501	448	1,042	563	479
1905–1906	173	923	470	453	1,023	490	533
1904–1905	174	920	475	445	998	460	538
1903–1904	153	880	432	448	906	440	466
1902–1903	162	846	412	434	958	441	517
1901–1902	141	1,051	552	499	955	468	487
1900–1901	189	870	451	419	1,276	642	634
1899–1900	224	1,031	546	485	1,399	696	703
1898–1899	151	970	505	465	1,027	489	538
1897–1898	196	885	465	420	1,205	626	579
1896–1897	133	967	503	464	1,080	541	539

[1] In each case the year was from Apr. 1 to Mar. 31, inclusive.
[2] Annuaire Statistique du Danemark, 1907, p. 188; 1916, p. 216.

In the Danish report of the 1911 census of the Virgin Islands it is stated that the statistics of births and deaths are very incomplete, and that it is probable that the percentage of deaths is much larger than reported. In view of this statement, it is probable that the birth and death statistics presented above are defective in the same manner as those reported for the census of 1911. But the statistics, as they stand, show that in two decades, 1896 to 1916, there was, with but a single exception—the year 1901–2—an annual excess of deaths over births.

The causes determining the birth rate and also those determining the death rate of the Virgin Islands are both social and economic. The present high infant mortality rate probably is accounted for mainly by the fact that most of the parents are poor and dependent on their daily wages for a meager livelihood; by the fact that 58.7 per cent of the married women and women living with their husbands by mutual consent were engaged in gainful occupations in 1917, a large proportion of them as field laborers; and by the further fact that a large proportion of the children are born out of wedlock—69 per cent of those baptized in 1914–15 and 67.9 per cent of those baptized in 1915–16.[1] Since these conditions are not peculiar to

[1] Annuaire Statistique du Danemark.

the present they probably account largely, also, for the high infant mortality rate in past years.

Without attempting to analyze the causes determining the birth and death rates, or to measure the effect of each cause, it is sufficient here to show that the excess of deaths over births probably has not been large enough to account for the entire decrease in population. As shown by Table 1, the decrease in population between 1901 and 1911 was 3,441. Table 2 shows that for the years 1901–2 to 1910–11, inclusive, the total number of births was 9,356 and the total number of deaths 10,293, an excess of deaths over births of 937. Deducting this excess of 937 from the 3,441 decrease in population for the decade 1901–1911 leaves a remaining decrease of 2,504, which must be ascribed to the excess of emigration over immigration. It is possible that during earlier decades a larger proportion of the decrease in population may have been due to an excess of deaths over births than was the case during the decade 1901–1911, but it is probable that during most of the period covered by the census statistics of the Virgin Islands—1835–1917—much of the decrease in population was due to an excess of emigration over immigration.

In the case of the Virgin Islands the excess of emigration over immigration probably has been due mainly to economic causes. Many causes have worked together to retard the economic development and prosperity of these islands, and their lack of economic prosperity has been the chief cause of most of the emigration.

Several times within the last 100 years the Virgin Islands have been swept by violent hurricanes, some of which, such as that of 1867 and that of 1916, were very destructive to property. Great amounts of wealth were destroyed by these different hurricanes, and in some cases it took years after a hurricane for the islands to recover from the effects.

St. Thomas was formerly the most important of the Antilles as the general depot of European trade with the West Indies. It was a free port, it had an excellent harbor, and its advantageous geographic position at the center of the great bend described by the West Indian Islands made it the point whence commodities could most easily be distributed throughout all the surrounding insular groups. In these days it was visited by the merchant ships of many nations, it had numerous large warehouses, and it did a very large and thriving commercial business. But the introduction of steamships brought the other West Indian Islands into direct and regular steamship communication with the great supplying markets of the world, and St. Thomas lost its former monopoly. The number of vessels visiting the island annually fell off greatly, and there was a consequent great decline in the commercial business done and in the economic prosperity of the island.

The Virgin Islands owed much of their former prosperity to the sugar industry. Sugar cane was the chief agricultural product, and it was grown extensively on each of the islands. Even the steep and mountainous country of St. Thomas and St. John was devoted to its growth, although it was necessary to terrace the hillsides to prevent the soil washing away, and to do all the work of cultivation by hand labor.[1] Likewise, on the island of St. Croix, not only the level land but also the steep hills were once covered by sugar plantations. But for many years sugar cane has not been grown on St. Thomas. At present but little sugar cane is grown on St. John, and most of the sugar plantations which formerly covered the mountainous parts of St. Croix either have been abandoned or devoted to other uses. To-day the fertile plain on the south side of St. Croix is the only important area devoted to sugar cane.

The sugar industry of the Virgin Islands doubtless was injured somewhat by the abolition of slavery in 1848; but, since the wages paid the freedmen, subsequently, were quite low, the abolition of slavery probably was not a large factor in the decline of the industry. The industry also suffered during several years from droughts and the consequent poor crops. But the principal cause of the decline of the sugar industry of the Virgin Islands seems to have been its inability to withstand competition with the sugar grown more cheaply elsewhere and marketed under more favorable conditions. On the Virgin Island hills, formerly cultivated in sugar cane, it was impossible to use modern labor-saving machinery; and on the level areas, still cultivated, the inhabitants of the islands have been slow to readjust their agricultural methods to new conditions. The islands found it especially difficult to compete with the beet sugar of other countries which usually was produced by the most modern methods of agriculture and manufacture and which usually was fostered and protected by Government bounty. Competition was the more difficult because the sugar of the Virgin Islands in the United States, which is its natural market, had to pay full tariff duty and there compete with the home-grown product, and, recently, with Cuban and territorial sugars that enjoyed some measure of protection.

Population of cities.—The Virgin Islands contain three cities, namely, Christiansted and Frederiksted on the island of St. Croix, and Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas.[2] The population of each of these cities in 1917, as compared with 1911, was as follows: Christiansted, 4,574, as compared with 4,592—a loss of 18; Freder-

[1] These hillsides, now mostly covered with grass, are still plainly marked by the old terraces, and many ruins of former sugar mills are still standing.

[2] In addition to the three cities, there is the small incorporated village of Cruz Bay on the island of St. John. Its population in 1917 was only 50.

Fig. 7.—NATIVE WOMEN COALING SHIP, ST. THOMAS HARBOR.

iksted, 3,144, as compared with 3,203—a loss of 59; and Charlotte Amalie, 7,747, as compared with 8,247—a loss of 500. The population of each city as reported at each census from 1835 to 1917, is given in Table 3.

Urban and rural population compared.—For purposes of tabulation and for the presentation of population statistics, the Virgin Islands have been divided into six areas, three urban and three rural, as follows: The cities of Christiansted, Frederiksted, and Charlotte Amalie, respectively; the rural districts of St. Croix; the rural districts of St. Thomas; and the entire island of St. John, all of which is considered rural. The population of each of these areas at each census from 1835 to 1917 is given in Table 3, which follows:

TOTAL POPULATION FOR ISLANDS, CITIES, AND RURAL DISTRICTS: 1835-1917.[1]

Table 3

AREA.	CENSUS YEAR.					
	1917 (Nov. 1).	1911 (Feb. 1).	1901 (Feb. 1).	1890 (Oct. 9).	1880 (Oct. 9).	1870 (Oct. 9).
Virgin Islands	26,051	27,086	30,527	32,786	33,763	37,821
Cities	15,465	16,042	17,768	18,637	20,183	20,625
Rural districts	10,586	11,044	12,759	14,149	13,580	17,196
St. Croix	14,901	15,467	18,590	19,783	18,430	22,760
Christiansted	4,574	4,592	5,483	5,499	4,939	5,127
Frederiksted	3,144	3,203	3,745	3,683	3,480	3,817
Rural districts	7,183	7,672	9,362	10,601	10,011	13,816
St. Thomas	10,191	10,678	11,012	12,019	14,389	14,007
Charlotte Amalie	7,747	8,247	8,540	9,455	11,764	11,681
Rural districts	2,444	2,431	2,472	2,564	2,625	2,326
St. John [2]	959	941	925	984	944	1,054
Rural districts	959	941	925	984	944	1,054

AREA.	CENSUS YEAR.					
	1860 (Oct. 9).	1855 (Oct. 9).	1850 (May 13).	1846 (Oct. 1).	1841 (Oct. 1).	1835 (Oct. 1).
Virgin Islands	38,231	37,137	39,614	39,588	40,955	43,178
Cities	20,100	19,378	19,639	18,012	17,803	19,194
Rural districts	18,131	17,759	19,975	21,576	23,152	23,984
St. Croix	23,194	22,862	23,720	24,065	25,624	26,681
Christiansted	5,321	5,260	5,370	5,108	5,336	5,806
Frederiksted	3,398	2,957	2,886	2,344	2,391	2,317
Rural districts	14,475	14,645	15,464	16,613	17,897	18,558
St. Thomas	13,463	12,560	13,666	13,073	12,776	14,022
Charlotte Amalie	11,381	11,161	11,383	10,560	10,076	11,071
Rural districts	2,082	1,399	2,283	2,513	2,700	2,951
St. John [2]	1,574	1,715	2,228	2,450	2,555	2,475
Rural districts	1,574	1,715	2,228	2,450	2,555	2,475

[1] The census of 1917 was taken by the United States. The censuses prior to 1917 were taken by the Danish Government.
[2] The entire population of St. John is considered rural.

In 1917 the three cities of the Virgin Islands of the United States together contained 15,465 inhabitants, or 59.4 per cent of the total population, while 10,586 inhabitants, or 40.6 per cent, lived in rural districts. In 1911 the three cities contained 16,042 inhabitants, or 59.2 per cent of the total population, while 11,044 inhabitants, or 40.8 per cent, lived in rural districts. In these islands, as in the United States, a larger and larger proportion of the population has been gradually concentrating in the cities. In 1835 the three cities contained only 44.5 per cent of the total population, and in 1850 only 49.6 per cent, as compared with 59.4 per cent in 1917. The population of St. Croix was 51.8 per cent urban and 48.2 per cent rural in 1917, as compared with a population in 1850 which was 34.8 per cent urban and 65.2 per cent rural. In 1917 the population of St. Thomas was 76 per cent urban and 24 per cent rural, while in 1850 its population was 83.3 per cent urban and 16.7 per cent rural. The entire population of St. John is considered rural. The largest population reported for its small village of Cruz Bay at any census since that of 1835 was 147, in 1860.

The numerical decrease in the population of each separate island is shown by the statistics presented in Table 1 (page 37) and is discussed in the accompanying text. The statistics presented in Table 3 show the numerical increase or decrease in the urban and in the rural population of each respective area. The combined population of the three cities decreased from 19,194 in 1835 to 15,465 in 1917—a total decrease of 3,729, or 19.4 per cent. The total urban population was largest at the census of 1870—20,625. Between 1870 and 1917 it decreased rapidly, the decrease for this period being 5,160, or 25 per cent. The total rural population was at its maximum in 1835—23,984. It decreased at each succeeding census from 1835 to 1917 except at the censuses of 1860 and 1890. The decrease for the entire period was 13,398, or 55.9 per cent. The total urban population of St. Croix was at its highest in 1901—9,228—and at its lowest in 1846—7,452. It decreased from 8,123 in 1835 to 7,718 in 1917—a total decrease of 405, or 5 per cent. This decrease was confined to the city of Christiansted, the population of which decreased from 5,806 in 1835 to 4,574 in 1917, a decrease of 1,232, or 21.2 per cent. During this period the population of Frederiksted increased from 2,317 to 3,144, an increase of 827, or 35.7 per cent. However, at four different censuses—1846, 1880, 1911, and 1917—its population showed a decrease over that at the preceding census. The rural population of St. Croix decreased gradually from 18,558 in 1835 to 7,183 in 1917, a total decrease of 11,375, or 61.3 per cent. Only at the census of 1890 was the rural population of the island larger than at the preceding census. The urban population of St. Thomas reached its maximum in 1880—11,764—and its minimum in 1917—

7,747. Its total decrease from 1835 to 1917 was 3,324, or 30 per cent. In 1835, the rural population of St. Thomas was 2,951 and, in 1917, 2,444, a decrease of 507, or 17.2 per cent.

Density of population.—Authorities do not agree as to the area of the Virgin Islands of the United States. The area given varies from 132 to 142 square miles. According to one authority, St. Croix is 84.25 square miles in area, St. Thomas 28.25 square miles, and St. John 19.97 square miles, making a total of 132.47 square miles for the three principal islands, which together contain practically all the inhabitants. If these areas be accepted as approximately correct, the average number of persons per square mile for the land area of the three principal islands in 1917 was 196.7, as compared with 30.9 per square mile of land area in continental United States, and with 325.5 per square mile in Porto Rico in 1910.[1] In 1917 the number of inhabitants per square mile, based on the area as given above, was 176.9 on St. Croix, 360.7 on St. Thomas, and 48 on St. John.

Table 4

ISLAND AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	POPULATION: 1917.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Virgin Islands	26,051	11,999	14,052
St. Croix	14,901	7,133	7,768
Christiansted	4,574	2,008	2,566
Frederiksted	3,144	1,289	1,855
Rural districts	7,183	3,836	3,347
East End Quarter	143	85	58
Company's Quarter	939	489	450
Queen's Quarter	1,398	743	655
King's Quarter	1,246	688	558
Prince's Quarter	1,678	872	806
North Side "A" Quarter	597	333	264
North Side "B" Quarter	106	61	45
West End Quarter	1,076	565	511
St. Thomas	10,191	4,357	5,834
Charlotte Amalie	7,747	3,130	4,617
King's Quarter	3,020	1,316	1,704
Queen's Quarter	1,790	665	1,125
Crown Prince's Quarter	2,937	1,149	1,788
Rural districts	2,444	1,227	1,217
Frenchman's Bay Quarter	78	65	13
Red Hook Quarter	43	18	25
East End Quarter	85	47	38
New Quarter	980	448	532
Great North Side Quarter	292	144	148
Little North Side Quarter	86	40	46
South Side Quarter	840	438	402
West End Quarter	40	27	13
St. John	959	509	450
Cruz Bay Quarter	269	153	116
Cruz Bay village	50	25	25
Mahol Quarter	164	91	73
Reef Bay Quarter	44	19	25
Coral Bay Quarter	345	176	169
East End Quarter	137	70	67

[1] In the report of the Danish census of 1911 the density of population is based on a total area for all the islands of 358.9 square kilometers, or 138.41 square miles. This area gives a density in 1917 of 188.2 persons per square mile of total area.

Minor civil divisions.—Each of the Virgin Islands is divided into a number of "quarters," and each of these quarters is made up of a number of "estates" or plantations. The "quarter," as a minor civil division, corresponds in the rural districts more or less closely to the township in the United States. In the city of Charlotte Amalie, which contains three entire quarters—King's, Queen's, and Crown Prince's—the quarter corresponds somewhat closely to the ward of a city. Table 4 shows by sex the population in 1917 of the islands and the different quarters, here collectively termed "minor civil divisions."

COLOR OR RACE.

The classification by color or race distinguishes four main groups, namely, white, Negro, mixed, and "all other." The term "mixed" is used to designate persons of mixed white and Negro blood.

The great difficulty of securing an accurate measurement of the extent of race mixture through inquiry at a general census is evident. Some of those enumerated are ignorant of the facts as to their race, while others may desire to conceal the facts. Also, if the race mixture usually is shown by a difference in color, it is quite probable the enumerator frequently will neglect to ask the race of the person being enumerated, and will enter the apparent race on the schedule in accordance with the person's shade of color.

An examination of the enumerators' returns of color or race, as tabulated by enumeration districts, indicates strongly that some of the enumerators did not distinguish carefully between Negroes and persons of mixed white and Negro blood as they were instructed to do. The variation in the proportion that the mixed are of all persons returned, and especially of all colored persons, is so great between contiguous enumeration districts of the same area as to cast grave doubt on the accuracy of the returns. It is believed that a considerable number of persons of mixed white and Negro blood were returned as Negroes, and, consequently, that the total number of Negroes is somewhat exaggerated while the total number of persons of mixed white and Negro blood is understated. It is also possible that some persons of mixed white and Negro blood were returned as white.

Of the total population of the Virgin Islands of the United States in 1917, 1,922, or 7.4 per cent, were whites; 19,523, or 74.9 per cent, were Negroes; 4,563, or 17.5 per cent, were of mixed white and Negro blood; and 43, or two-tenths of 1 per cent, were of other races. Of the 43 persons of "other races," 15 were returned as Chinese, 7 as Filipinos, 8 as Indians, 8 as "Coolies," 2 as Hindus, 1 as Burmese, and the color of 2 was not specified. At no census of the Virgin Islands prior to that of 1917 was inquiry made as to the color or race

of the people. The distribution, according to color or race of the population of each separate island and of each principal subdivision, is given for the census of 1917 in Table 5.

Table 5

AREA.	COLOR OR RACE: 1917.							
	White.		Negro.		Mixed.		All other.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Virgin Islands	1,922	7.4	19,523	74.9	4,563	17.5	43	0.2
Cities	1,086	7.0	10,930	70.7	3,426	22.2	23	0.1
Rural districts	836	7.9	8,593	81.2	1,137	10.7	20	0.2
St. Croix	625	4.2	12,238	82.1	2,016	13.5	22	0.1
Christiansted	259	5.7	3,306	72.3	1,003	21.9	6	0.1
Frederiksted	107	3.4	2,559	81.4	477	15.2	1	(1)
Rural districts	259	3.6	6,373	88.7	536	7.5	15	0.2
St. Thomas	1,293	12.7	6,595	64.7	2,283	22.4	20	0.2
Charlotte Amalie	720	9.3	5,065	65.4	1,946	25.1	16	0.2
Rural districts	573	23.4	1,530	62.6	337	13.8	4	0.2
St. John	4	0.4	690	71.9	264	27.5	1	0.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 5 shows that whites formed a larger proportion of the population of St. Thomas (12.7 per cent) than of that of St. Croix (4.2 per cent) or St. John (0.4 per cent). The large proportion (23.4 per cent) whites formed of the rural population of St. Thomas is explained by the fact that two small marine camps and a large settlement of white fishermen were located in the rural districts of the island. Negroes formed a larger proportion of the population of St. Croix (82.1 per cent) than that of St. Thomas (64.7 per cent) or St. John (71.9 per cent). In the rural districts of St. Croix nearly nine-tenths (88.7 per cent) of the population were Negroes. Persons of mixed race formed the largest percentage of the population on the island of St. John—27.5. More than seven-tenths (70.7 per cent) of the total urban, and more than eight-tenths (81.2 per cent) of the total rural dwellers were Negroes.

Of the total whites of the Virgin Islands, 1,086, or 56.5 per cent, were urban, and 836, or 43.5 per cent, were rural dwellers; of the total Negroes, 10,930, or 56 per cent, were urban, and 8,593, or 44 per cent, were rural dwellers; and of the total mixed, 3,426, or 75.1 per cent, were urban, and 1,137, or 24.9 per cent, were rural dwellers. Distributed by islands, 625, or 32.5 per cent, of the whites lived on St. Croix; 1,293, or 67.3 per cent, on St. Thomas; and 4, or 0.2 per cent, on St. John. Of the Negroes, 12,238, or 62.7 per cent, lived on St. Croix; 6,595, or 33.8 per cent, on St. Thomas; and 690, or 3.5 per cent, on St. John. Two thousand and sixteen, or 44.2 per cent,

of the mixed lived on St. Croix; 2,283, or 50 per cent, on St. Thomas; and 264, or 5.8 per cent, on St. John.

In Table 6 the population of the islands and the different minor civil divisions, or "quarters," is shown by color or race for 1917.

Table 6

ISLAND AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	POPULATION: 1917.			
	All classes.	White.	Negro and mixed.	All other.
Virgin Islands	26,051	1,922	24,086	43
St. Croix	14,901	625	14,254	22
Christiansted	4,574	259	4,309	6
Frederiksted	3,144	107	3,036	1
Rural districts	7,183	259	6,909	15
East End Quarter	143	19	121	3
Company's Quarter	939	47	892	.....
Queen's Quarter	1,398	36	1,362	.....
King's Quarter	1,246	57	1,184	5
Prince's Quarter	1,678	42	1,635	1
North Side "A" Quarter	597	13	583	1
North Side "B" Quarter	106	1	104	1
West End Quarter	1,076	44	1,028	4
St. Thomas	10,191	1,293	8,878	20
Charlotte Amalie	7,747	720	7,011	16
King's Quarter	3,020	525	2,487	8
Queen's Quarter	1,790	155	1,627	8
Crown Prince's Quarter	2,937	40	2,897	.....
Rural districts	2,444	573	1,867	4
Frenchman's Bay Quarter	78	62	16	.....
Red Hook Quarter	43	.....	43	.....
East End Quarter	85	6	79	.....
New Quarter	980	65	913	2
Great North Side Quarter	292	74	218	.....
Little North Side Quarter	86	4	82	.....
South Side Quarter	840	358	480	2
West End Quarter	40	4	36	.....
St. John	959	4	954	1
Cruz Bay Quarter	269	4	265	.....
Cruz Bay village	50	2	48	.....
Mahol Quarter	164	.....	164	.....
Reef Bay Quarter	44	.....	43	1
Coral Bay Quarter	345	.....	345	.....
East End Quarter	137	.....	137	.....

SEX DISTRIBUTION.

In the population of the Virgin Islands of the United States in 1917 there were 11,999 males and 14,052 females, or 85.4 males to 100 females. In 1911 there were 12,508 males and 14,578 females, or 85.8 males to 100 females. The sex distribution of the population of each island and of each principal subdivision, in 1917 and in 1911, respectively, is given in Table 7.

The statistics presented in Table 7 show that the females outnumbered the males in St. Croix, in St. Thomas, and in each of the three cities, both in 1917 and in 1911. In 1917 the males outnumbered the females in each rural district, and, in 1911, in the rural districts of St. Croix. In the rural districts of St. Thomas and in St. John the number of females exceeded the number of males in 1911.

Table 7

AREA.	POPULATION.					
	1917			1911		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Virgin Islands	26,051	11,999	14,052	27,086	12,508	14,578
Cities	15,465	6,427	9,038	16,042	6,589	9,453
Rural districts	10,586	5,572	5,014	11,044	5,919	5,125
St. Croix	14,901	7,133	7,768	15,467	7,563	7,904
Christiansted	4,574	2,008	2,566	4,592	1,970	2,622
Frederiksted	3,144	1,289	1,855	3,203	1,338	1,865
Rural districts	7,183	3,836	3,347	7,672	4,255	3,417
St. Thomas	10,191	4,357	5,834	10,678	4,495	6,183
Charlotte Amalie	7,747	3,130	4,617	8,247	3,281	4,966
Rural districts	2,444	1,227	1,217	2,431	1,214	1,217
St. John [1]	959	509	450	941	450	491

[1] The entire population of St. John is considered rural.

The number of males to 100 females in 1917 was 91.8 in St. Croix, 74.7 in St. Thomas, and 113.1 in St. John. In Christiansted the proportion was 78.3 males to 100 females, in Frederiksted 69.5 males to 100 females, and in Charlotte Amalie 67.8 males to 100 females. In the three cities combined there were 71.1 males to 100 females, while in the combined rural districts there were 111.1 males to 100 females. In Table 8 the proportion which the persons of each sex formed of the total population in 1917, 1911, 1901, and 1890, respectively, is shown for the Virgin Islands, for each island, and for each principal subdivision.

Table 8

AREA.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.							
	1917		1911		1901		1890	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Virgin Islands	46.1	53.9	46.2	53.8	46.0	54.0	44.8	55.2
Cities	41.6	58.4	41.1	58.9	39.9	60.1	38.3	61.7
Rural districts	52.6	47.4	53.6	46.4	54.5	45.5	53.4	46.6
St. Croix	47.9	52.1	48.9	51.1	49.8	50.2	48.2	51.8
Christiansted	43.9	56.1	42.9	57.1	43.6	56.4	42.0	58.0
Frederiksted	41.0	59.0	41.8	58.2	40.6	59.4	37.9	62.1
Rural districts	53.4	46.6	55.5	44.5	57.1	42.9	55.0	45.0
St. Thomas	42.8	57.2	42.1	57.9	39.4	60.6	38.5	61.5
Charlotte Amalie	40.4	59.6	39.8	60.2	37.3	62.7	36.2	63.8
Rural districts	50.2	49.8	49.9	50.1	46.6	53.4	46.9	53.1
St. John [1]	53.1	46.9	47.8	52.2	48.1	51.9	52.5	47.5

[1] The entire population of St. John is considered rural.

The percentages given in Table 8 show that during the period 1890 to 1917 females were in the majority in the total population of the islands, in the total urban population, and in the population of each city, while males were in the majority in the total rural population and in the rural population of St. Croix. In the rural population of St. Thomas males were in the majority in 1917, and females in 1911, 1901, and 1890. In the population of St. John the number of males exceeded the number of females in 1890 and 1917, while the number of females exceeded the number of males in 1901 and in 1911. Table 8 also shows that during the period 1890 to 1917 there was no marked change in the proportion each sex formed of the total population or of the population of any specified area, except that of St. John. Table 9, below, shows that during the entire period 1835 to 1917 there was a change of but 1 in the number of males and females, respectively, in each 100 of the population. During the period 1835 to 1855, however, there was a decrease of 1.7 males and an increase of 1.7 females in each 100 of the population.

Table 9

CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT.		CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1917	46.1	53.9	1860	43.5	56.5
1911	46.2	53.8	1855	43.4	56.6
1901	46.0	54.0	1850	44.1	55.9
1890	44.8	55.2	1846	44.0	56.0
1880	44.1	55.9	1841	44.4	55.6
1870	45.7	54.3	1835	45.1	54.9

The excess of females over males in the population of the Virgin Islands may be due to some extent to an excess of male over female emigration. But that the preponderance of females probably is due largely to the death rate being different for each sex is indicated by the statistics presented in Table 11 (p. 51), which shows for 1917 and for 1911 the number of males and of females in each respective quinquennial age period. The figures show that the excess of females over males was not confined principally to the chief productive age periods, during which emigration to secure work or for other purposes probably would be greater for males than for females, but that females exceeded males in each quinquennial age period in 1917, and in each quinquennial age period except one—40–44 years—in 1911. At each census the excess of females over males was greatest, proportionally, from age 65 on, and not during the younger and more productive age periods.

In Table 10 the population of the Virgin Islands, of each island, and of each principal subdivision is shown by sex for each main class of the population.

Fig. 8.—TYPE OF CISTERN USED IN STORING RAIN WATER IN RURAL DISTRICTS OF ST. THOMAS.

MALES AND FEMALES AND RATIO OF MALES TO FEMALES FOR ISLANDS, CITIES, AND RURAL DISTRICTS: 1917.

Table 10 AREA.	TOTAL POPULATION: 1917.			WHITE.		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Virgin Islands	11,999	14,052	85.4	1,198	724	165.5
Cities	6,427	9,038	71.1	694	392	177.0
Rural districts	5,572	5,014	111.1	504	332	151.8
St. Croix	7,133	7,768	91.8	371	254	146.1
Christiansted	2,008	2,566	78.3	158	101	156.4
Frederiksted	1,289	1,855	69.5	59	48	(1)
Rural districts	3,836	3,347	114.6	154	105	146.7
St. Thomas	4,357	5,834	74.7	823	470	175.1
Charlotte Amalie	3,130	4,617	67.8	477	243	196.3
Rural districts	1,227	1,217	100.8	346	227	152.4
St John	509	450	113.1	4	.....	(1)
Rural districts	509	450	113.1	4	.....	(1)

AREA.	NEGRO.			MIXED.			ALL OTHER.[1]	
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.
Virgin Islands	8,990	10,533	85.4	1,778	2,785	63.8	33	10
Cities	4,514	6,416	70.4	1,204	2,222	54.2	15	8
Rural districts	4,476	4,117	108.7	574	563	102.0	18	2
St. Croix	5,894	6,344	92.9	850	1,166	72.9	18	4
Christiansted	1,454	1,852	78.5	392	611	64.2	4	2
Frederiksted	1,063	1,496	71.1	166	311	53.4	1	.....
Rural districts	3,377	2,996	112.7	292	244	119.7	13	2
St. Thomas	2,722	3,873	70.3	798	1,485	53.7	14	6
Charlotte Amalie	1,997	3,068	65.1	646	1,300	49.7	10	6
Rural districts	725	805	90.1	152	185	82.2	4	.....
St. John	374	316	118.4	130	134	97.0	1	.....
Rural districts	374	316	118.4	130	134	97.0	1	.....

[1] Ratio not shown where base is less than 50.

Table 10 shows that in 1917 the number of females exceeded the number of males in the total population (85.4 males to 100 females), in the total urban population (71.1 males to 100 females), and in the population of each urban area; while the number of males exceeded the number of females in the total rural population (111.1 males to 100 females) and in the population of each rural area. The sex distribution in 1917, however, differed greatly for the different classes of the population. In the case of white persons males greatly exceeded the females in the total population (165.5 males to 100

females) and in the population of each separate area. In Charlotte Amalie there were 196.3 males to 100 females. In the case of the Negroes females exceeded males in the total population (85.4 males to 100 females), in the total urban population (70.4 males to 100 females), and in the population of each urban area; while males exceeded females in the total rural population (108.7 males to 100 females) and in the rural population of St. Croix and St. John. In the rural population of St. Thomas there were only 90.1 males to 100 females. In the case of persons of mixed race females outnumbered males in the total population (63.8 males to 100 females) and in the population of each separate area except the rural districts of St. Croix, where there were 119.7 males to 100 females.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Census returns relating to age generally contain more or less error. Such error usually is due in part to the fact that many of the persons enumerated do not know their exact age, in part to the fact that in some cases the age is intentionally misstated, and in part to the fact that in many cases the enumerators obtain information as to the age of the person enumerated from a third person who can give the age only approximately. It is believed that the age returns in the Virgin Islands were affected by each of these causes. Negroes comprised 74.9 per cent of the total population. The rate of illiteracy is very high among the Negroes (29.7 per cent), and it is probable that many of them do not know their exact age. The number of persons who intentionally misstated their age is believed to be small, but the number of cases in which the enumerator secured the information as to age from a third party probably was rather large. Doubtless the information as to age was furnished the enumerator by a third party more frequently in the case of males than in the case of females, since, without doubt, a larger proportion of women than of men were seen by the enumerators in their house-to-house visitation.

Table 11 shows by sex the number and the proportion of persons in each quinquennial age period at the censuses of 1917 and 1911.

The statistics presented in Table 11 show that the distribution of the population by five-year age periods in 1917 did not differ materially from that in 1911. At each census a considerably larger proportion of the males than of the females were in the lower age periods (under 25 years in 1917, and under 20 years in 1911), and a considerably smaller proportion in the higher age periods (60 years and over in 1917, and 50 years and over in 1911.)

DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS: 1917 AND 1911.

Table 11

AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION.					
	1917			1911		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All ages	26,051	11,999	14,052	27,086	12,508	14,578
Under 5 years	2,430	1,191	1,239	2,465	1,227	1,238
Under 1 year	405	199	206	480	232	248
5 to 9 years	2,430	1,164	1,266	2,513	1,238	1,275
10 to 14 years	2,461	1,183	1,278	2,280	1,082	1,198
15 to 19 years	2,209	1,023	1,186	2,423	1,150	1,273
20 to 24 years	2,521	1,229	1,292	2,392	1,050	1,342
25 to 29 years	2,200	1,010	1,190	2,476	1,131	1,345
30 to 34 years	1,915	846	1,069	2,171	1,065	1,106
35 to 39 years	2,017	934	1,083	2,180	1,039	1,141
40 to 44 years	1,702	821	881	1,690	857	833
45 to 49 years	1,471	714	757	1,695	803	893
50 to 54 years	1,238	574	664	1,356	601	755
55 to 59 years	979	455	524	1,019	444	575
60 to 64 years	915	362	553	913	334	579
65 to 69 years	632	227	405	550	204	346
70 to 74 years	452	136	316	460	153	307
75 to 79 years	273	90	183	266	76	190
80 to 84 years	116	21	95	149	32	117
85 to 89 years	63	14	49	49	9	40
90 to 94 years	21	5	16	16	4	12
95 to 99 years	3	.....	3	7	3	4
100 years and over	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	14	6	8
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.					
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	9.3	9.9	8.8	9.1	9.8	8.5
Under 1 year	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7
5 to 9 years	9.3	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.9	8.7
10 to 14 years	9.4	9.9	9.1	8.4	8.7	8.2
15 to 19 years	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9	9.2	8.7
20 to 24 years	9.7	10.2	9.2	8.8	8.4	9.2
25 to 29 years	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.1	9.0	9.2
30 to 34 years	7.4	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5	7.6
35 to 39 years	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.3	7.8
40 to 44 years	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.9	5.7
45 to 49 years	5.6	6.0	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.1
50 to 54 years	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.2
55 to 59 years	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.9
60 to 64 years	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.4	2.7	4.0
65 to 69 years	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.6	2.4
70 to 74 years	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.2	2.1
75 to 79 years	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.3
80 to 84 years	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8
85 to 89 years	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
90 to 94 years	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1
95 to 99 years	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
100 years and over	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	0.1	(1)	0.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The median age of a population group is the age with reference to which half the members of the group are younger and half are older. The median age is thus both a simple and a significant expression of the age of a population. In 1917 the median age of the popula-

tion of the Virgin Islands was 25.9 years. For the males it was 24.7 and for the females 27 years. In order to get the median age at the census of 1911 it will be necessary to distribute the population in the age period 25 to 29 to the single years, since the number in each single year of age is not reported. If it be assumed that in the age period 25 to 29 the proportion of the total persons and of the persons of each sex in each single year of age was approximately the same in 1911 and 1917, then the median age of the total population in 1911 was 26.7 years, that of the males being 25.8 years and of the females 27.4 years.

The number and the proportion of persons in each broad age period in 1917 is shown by sex for the Virgin Islands, for each separate island, and for each principal subdivision in Table 12.

According to Table 12 of the total population of the Virgin Islands in 1917, 9.3 per cent was under 5 years of age, 18.8 per cent 5 to 14, 18.2 per cent 15 to 24, 30.1 per cent 25 to 44, 17.7 per cent 45 to 64, and 6 per cent was 65 years of age or over. In the total population and in the urban population the lower age periods included a larger proportion of the males than of the females, while the reverse was true in case of the higher age periods. The large proportion of the females of Frederiksted 65 years of age and over (10.8 per cent) is significant, as is the large proportion of the population of St. John under 5, and 5 to 14 years of age, respectively.

In Table 13 the age distribution in 1917 is given by sex for each principal color or race element of the population by five-year age periods and by single years for the population under 25 years of age.

DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND BROAD AGE PERIODS FOR ISLANDS, CITIES, AND RURAL DISTRICTS: 1917.

Table 12

AREA.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.			5 TO 14 YEARS.			15 TO 24 YEARS.			25 TO 44 YEARS.			45 TO 64 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	NUMBER.																				
Virgin Islands	26,051	11,999	14,052	2,430	1,191	1,239	4,891	2,347	2,544	4,730	2,252	2,478	7,834	3,611	4,223	4,603	2,105	2,498	1,563	493	1,070
Cities	15,465	6,427	9,038	1,465	704	761	3,046	1,394	1,652	2,777	1,250	1,527	4,440	1,812	2,628	2,649	1,004	1,645	1,088	263	825
Rural districts	10,586	5,572	5,014	965	487	478	1,845	953	892	1,953	1,002	951	3,394	1,799	1,595	1,954	1,101	853	475	230	254
St. Croix	14,901	7,133	7,768	1,296	633	663	2,502	1,158	1,344	2,651	1,255	1,336	4,665	2,308	2,357	2,877	1,452	1,425	910	327	583
Christiansted	4,574	2,008	2,566	433	208	225	814	365	449	776	352	424	1,288	568	720	905	401	504	358	114	244
Frederiksted	3,144	1,289	1,855	294	150	144	594	248	346	563	246	317	869	373	496	565	213	352	259	59	200
Rural districts	7,183	3,836	3,347	569	275	294	1,094	545	549	1,312	657	655	2,508	1,367	1,141	1,407	838	569	293	154	139
St. Thomas	10,191	4,357	5,834	993	478	515	2,136	1,040	1,096	1,916	919	997	2,947	1,195	1,752	1,594	586	1,008	605	139	466
Charlotte Amalie	7,747	3,130	4,617	738	346	392	1,638	781	857	1,438	652	786	2,283	871	1,412	1,179	390	789	471	90	381
Rural districts	2,444	1,227	1,217	255	132	123	498	259	239	478	267	211	664	324	340	415	196	219	134	49	85
St. John	959	509	450	141	80	61	253	149	104	163	78	85	222	108	114	132	67	65	48	27	21
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.																				
Virgin Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.3	9.9	8.8	18.8	19.6	18.1	18.2	18.8	17.6	30.1	30.1	30.1	17.7	17.5	17.8	6.0	4.1	7.6
Cities	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.5	11.0	8.4	19.7	21.7	18.3	18.0	19.4	16.9	28.7	28.2	29.1	17.1	15.6	18.2	7.0	4.1	9.1
Rural districts	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.1	8.7	9.5	17.4	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.0	19.0	32.1	32.3	31.8	18.5	19.8	17.0	4.5	4.1	4.9
St. Croix	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.7	8.9	8.5	16.8	16.2	17.3	17.8	17.6	18.0	31.3	32.4	30.3	19.3	20.4	18.3	6.1	4.6	7.5
Christiansted	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.5	10.4	8.8	17.8	18.2	17.5	17.0	17.5	16.5	28.2	28.3	28.1	19.8	20.0	19.6	7.8	5.7	9.5
Frederiksted	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	11.6	7.8	18.9	19.2	18.7	17.9	19.1	17.1	27.6	28.9	26.7	18.0	16.5	19.0	8.2	4.6	10.8
Rural districts	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.9	7.2	8.8	15.2	14.2	16.4	18.3	17.1	19.6	34.9	35.6	34.1	19.6	21.8	17.0	4.1	4.0	4.2
St. Thomas	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	11.0	8.8	21.0	23.9	18.8	18.8	21.1	17.1	28.9	27.4	30.0	15.6	13.4	17.3	5.9	3.2	8.0
Charlotte Amalie	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.5	11.1	8.5	21.1	25.0	18.6	18.6	20.8	17.0	29.5	27.8	30.6	15.2	12.5	17.1	6.1	2.9	8.3
Rural districts	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.4	10.8	10.1	20.4	21.1	19.6	19.6	21.8	17.3	27.2	26.4	27.9	17.0	16.0	18.0	5.5	4.0	7.0
St. John	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.7	15.7	13.6	26.4	29.3	23.1	17.0	15.3	18.9	23.1	21.2	25.3	13.8	13.2	14.1	5.0	5.3	4.7

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND BY EACH YEAR OF AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.

Table 13

AGE PERIOD.	ALL CLASSES: 1917.			WHITE.			NEGRO.			MIXED.			ALL OTHER.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
	NUMBER.														
All ages	26,051	11,999	14,052	1,922	1,198	724	19,523	8,990	10,533	4,563	1,778	2,785	43	33	10
Under 5 years	2,430	1,191	1,239	142	78	64	1,782	879	903	504	234	270	2	.....	2
Under 1 year	405	199	206	16	6	10	287	151	136	100	42	58	2	.....	2
5 to 9 years	2,430	1,164	1,266	119	66	53	1,792	841	951	518	256	262	1	1	.....
10 to 14 years	2,461	1,183	1,278	126	60	66	1,829	893	936	505	229	276	1	1	.....
15 to 19 years	2,209	1,023	1,186	158	115	43	1,627	733	894	418	174	244	6	1	5
20 to 24 years	2,521	1,229	1,292	363	308	55	1,808	785	1,023	343	130	213	7	6	1
25 to 29 years	2,200	1,010	1,190	231	162	69	1,653	730	923	314	116	198	2	2	.....
30 to 34 years	1,915	846	1,069	158	89	69	1,471	657	814	286	100	186	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39 years	2,017	934	1,083	132	70	62	1,572	743	829	311	120	191	2	1	1
40 to 44 years	1,702	821	881	104	68	36	1,327	663	664	269	89	180	2	1	1
45 to 49 years	1,471	714	757	86	51	35	1,151	570	581	230	89	141	4	4	.....
50 to 54 years	1,238	574	664	76	40	36	953	454	499	207	78	129	2	2	.....
55 to 59 years	979	455	524	60	30	30	748	360	388	168	62	106	3	3	.....
60 to 64 years	915	362	553	64	29	35	686	286	400	158	40	118	7	7	.....
65 to 69 years	632	227	405	35	10	25	483	187	296	113	29	84	1	1	.....
70 to 74 years	452	136	316	29	9	20	329	113	216	92	12	80	2	2	.....
75 to 79 years	273	90	183	19	8	11	176	65	111	77	16	61	1	1	.....
80 to 84 years	116	21	95	13	3	10	75	15	60	28	3	25	.....	.....	.....
85 to 89 years	63	14	49	5	1	4	42	13	29	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
90 to 94 years	21	5	16	2	1	1	14	3	11	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....
95 to 99 years	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
100 years and over	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[1]														
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Under 5 years	9.3	9.9	8.8	7.4	6.5	8.8	9.1	9.8	8.6	11.0	13.2	9.7	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 year	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	9.3	9.7	9.0	6.2	5.5	7.3	9.2	9.4	9.0	11.4	14.4	9.4	.....	.....	.....
10 to 14 years	9.4	9.9	9.1	6.6	5.0	9.1	9.4	9.9	8.9	11.1	12.9	9.9	.....	.....	.....
15 to 19 years	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	9.6	5.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	9.2	9.8	8.8	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	9.7	10.2	9.2	18.9	25.7	7.6	9.3	8.7	9.7	7.5	7.3	7.6	.....	.....	.....

25 to 29 years	8.4	8.4	8.5	12.0	13.5	9.5	8.5	8.1	8.8	6.9	6.5	7.1	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	7.4	7.1	7.6	8.2	7.4	9.5	7.5	7.3	7.7	6.3	5.6	6.7	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39 years	7.7	7.8	7.7	6.9	5.8	8.6	8.1	8.3	7.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	.....	.....	.....
40 to 44 years	6.5	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.0	6.8	7.4	6.3	5.9	5.0	6.5	.....	.....	.....
45 to 49 years	5.6	6.0	5.4	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	.....	.....	.....
50 to 54 years	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.0	3.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	.....	.....	.....
55 to 59 years	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.1	2.5	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	.....	.....	.....
60 to 64 years	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.4	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.2	4.2	.....	.....	.....
65 to 69 years	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.8	0.8	3.5	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	3.0	.....	.....	.....
70 to 74 years	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.5	0.8	2.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.0	0.7	2.9	.....	.....	.....
75 to 79 years	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.9	2.2	.....	.....	.....
80 to 84 years	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	.....	.....	.....
85 to 89 years	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....
90 to 94 years	0.1	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....
95 to 99 years	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....
100 years and over	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE—NUMBER.														
1 year	501	241	260	32	19	13	375	172	203	94	50	44	.....	.....	.....
2 years	511	271	240	35	22	13	387	204	183	89	45	44	.....	.....	.....
3 years	513	253	260	24	15	9	367	182	185	122	56	66	.....	.....	.....
4 years	500	227	273	35	16	19	366	170	196	99	41	58	.....	.....	.....
5 years	461	225	236	26	14	12	333	163	170	102	48	54	.....	.....	.....
6 years	480	228	252	23	11	12	355	165	190	102	52	50	.....	.....	.....
7 years	510	250	260	18	10	8	383	178	205	108	61	47	1	1	.....
8 years	542	261	281	32	18	14	394	189	205	116	54	62	.....	.....	.....
9 years	437	200	237	20	13	7	327	146	181	90	41	49	.....	.....	.....
10 years	458	207	251	25	14	11	347	155	192	86	38	48	.....	.....	.....
11 years	429	221	208	18	10	8	307	159	148	104	52	52	.....	.....	.....
12 years	551	261	290	35	15	20	413	201	212	103	45	58	.....	.....	.....
13 years	522	245	277	26	10	16	381	185	196	114	49	65	1	1	.....
14 years	501	249	252	22	11	11	381	193	188	98	45	53	.....	.....	.....
15 years	441	220	221	14	8	6	335	169	166	91	43	48	1	.....	1
16 years	450	205	245	18	10	8	352	163	189	80	32	48	.....	.....	.....
17 years	420	181	239	24	13	11	305	130	175	89	38	51	2	.....	2
18 years	423	189	234	31	25	6	310	132	178	81	32	49	1	.....	1
19 years	475	228	247	71	59	12	325	139	186	77	29	48	2	1	1
20 years	517	252	265	65	58	7	375	159	216	76	34	42	1	1	.....
21 years	449	239	210	69	64	5	324	154	170	54	19	35	2	2	.....
22 years	537	251	286	81	66	15	376	154	222	79	30	49	1	1	.....
23 years	528	254	274	70	59	11	387	167	220	68	26	42	3	2	1
24 years	490	233	257	78	61	17	346	151	195	66	21	45	.....	.....	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARITAL CONDITION.

Census inquiries as to marital condition usually distinguish four groups—single, married, widowed, and divorced. At the 1917 census of the Virgin Islands, however, the marital condition inquiries distinguished a fifth group—the consensually married; that is, persons living together in conjugal relation by mutual consent and without religious or legal sanction.

Unions by mutual consent are quite common in the Virgin Islands. They are due, principally, to the high cost of the legal or of the church marriage ceremony; to the strong force of a custom which, especially among the Negroes, has existed for many generations; and to the absence, especially among the Negroes and mixed, of strong public sentiment against such unions.

It is believed that the presence in the Virgin Islands of a fifth marital class—the consensually married—resulted in there being a considerable element of error in the enumerators' returns as to marital condition. And it is believed that this error was not confined to the returns for the consensually married class alone, but that it extended more or less to the returns for each of the other four marital classes. Of the persons living together by mutual consent it is believed that some returned themselves as married and that others returned themselves as single. And of the persons, especially women with children, whose mutual consent consorts had died or left them it is probable that some returned themselves as widowed. The effect of these supposed errors in the returns would be an understatement of the number consensually married, and an overstatement of the number single, married, and widowed, respectively.

In Table 14 the marital condition of the population 15 years of age and over is given for each sex by color or race for 1917 and by sex alone for 1911. Since, at the census of 1911, the population was not enumerated by color or race, the marital condition statistics for this census are presented by sex only; also, since, at the census of 1911, the consensually married and the single were reported together, these two groups for 1917 must be combined in making comparisons as to marital condition between 1911 and 1917.

Table 14

SEX AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.				
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
	1917				
MALE.					
All classes, number	8,461	4,051	2,464	1,524	422
White	994	627	319	14	34
Negro	6,377	2,887	1,783	1,371	336
Mixed	1,059	516	353	139	51
All other	31	21	9	.....	1
All classes, per cent	100.0	47.9	29.1	18.0	5.0
White	100.0	63.1	32.1	1.4	3.4
Negro	100.0	45.3	28.0	21.5	5.3
Mixed	100.0	48.7	33.3	13.1	4.8
All other	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)
FEMALE.					
All classes, number	10,269	4,922	2,532	1,568	1,247
White	541	202	244	5	90
Negro	7,743	3,561	1,859	1,428	895
Mixed	1,977	1,154	427	134	262
All other	8	5	2	1	.....
All classes, per cent	100.0	47.9	24.7	15.3	12.1
White	100.0	37.3	45.1	0.9	16.6
Negro	100.0	46.0	24.0	18.4	11.6
Mixed	100.0	58.4	21.6	6.8	13.3
All other	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
	1911				
MALE.					
All classes, number	8,961	5,906	2,540	(2)	515
All classes, per cent	100.0	65.9	28.3	(2)	5.7
FEMALE.					
All classes, number	10,867	6,813	2,651	(2)	1,403
All classes, per cent	100.0	62.6	24.4	(2)	12.9

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.
[2] In 1911 the consensually married were included with the single.

Table 14 shows that in the total population 15 years of age and over 47.9 per cent of the males and females were returned as single in 1917. Of the males, 29.1 per cent were married, and of the females, 24.7 per cent. The percentage consensually married was 18 per cent for males and 15.3 per cent for females. The percentage widowed or divorced was 5 per cent for males and 12.1 per cent for females. In the case of each sex the proportion of the population 15 years of age and over in each respective marital class varied greatly for the different classes of the population. If, for 1917, the consensually married be included with the single, as was done in 1911, it is seen that practically the same proportion of the population of each sex was in each marital class in 1917 and in 1911.

The marital condition of the population of the Virgin Islands, of each separate island, and of each principal subdivision is shown for 1917 by color or race and by sex in Table 15, below. In Table 16, statistics of the marital condition of the population of the Virgin Islands, and of each principal class of the population are presented for 1917 by sex and by age periods.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS, CITIES, AND RURAL DISTRICTS: 1917.

Table 15.

AREA AND COLOR OR RACE.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
VIRGIN ISLANDS.												
Total	8,461	4,051	2,464	1,524	409	13	10,269	4,922	2,532	1,568	1,224	23
White	994	627	319	14	33	1	541	202	244	5	89	1
Negro	6,377	2,887	1,783	1,371	327	9	7,743	3,561	1,859	1,428	878	17
Mixed	1,059	516	353	139	48	3	1,977	1,154	427	134	257	5
All other	31	21	9	.....	1	....	8	5	2	1	.....	....
Cities	4,329	2,119	1,284	712	204	10	6,625	3,576	1,425	719	886	19
White	604	422	157	7	17	1	323	154	110	2	56	1
Negro	3,007	1,346	880	623	151	7	4,700	2,437	1,005	641	603	14
Mixed	705	342	244	82	35	2	1,596	980	309	76	227	4
All other	13	9	3	.....	1	....	6	5	1	.....	.....	....
Rural districts	4,132	1,932	1,180	812	205	3	3,644	1,346	1,107	849	338	4
White	390	205	162	7	16	....	218	48	134	3	33	....
Negro	3,370	1,541	903	748	176	2	3,043	1,124	854	787	275	3
Mixed	354	174	109	57	13	1	381	174	118	58	30	1
All other	18	12	6	.....	.....	....	2	.....	1	1	.....	....
ST. CROIX.												
Total	5,342	2,460	1,510	1,091	270	11	5,761	2,458	1,516	1,125	647	15
White	305	163	126	6	9	1	199	84	88	.....	27	....
Negro	4,494	2,022	1,217	1,012	236	7	4,748	1,907	1,244	1,053	531	13
Mixed	526	264	162	73	24	3	810	465	183	71	89	2
All other	17	11	5	.....	1	....	4	2	1	1	.....	....
Christiansted	1,435	670	408	259	91	7	1,892	917	436	262	269	8
White	133	85	42	3	2	1	89	45	26	.....	18	....
Negro	1,070	477	286	225	78	4	1,382	620	317	235	203	7
Mixed	229	107	78	31	11	2	419	250	93	27	48	1
All other	3	1	2	.....	.....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Frederiksted	891	435	286	142	27	1	1,365	701	329	136	194	5
White	53	30	22	.....	1	....	41	23	15	.....	3	....
Negro	747	352	239	134	21	1	1,102	530	276	131	161	4
Mixed	90	53	25	8	4	....	222	148	38	5	30	1
All other	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Rural districts	3,016	1,355	816	690	152	3	2,504	840	751	727	184	2
White	119	48	62	3	6	....	69	16	47	.....	6	....
Negro	2,677	1,193	692	653	137	2	2,264	757	651	687	167	2
Mixed	207	104	59	34	9	1	169	67	52	39	11	....
All other	13	10	3	.....	.....	....	2	.....	1	1	.....	....
ST. THOMAS.												
Total	2,839	1,451	860	400	126	2	4,223	2,333	923	411	550	6
White	685	462	191	8	24	....	342	118	156	5	62	1
Negro	1,673	755	498	338	80	2	2,799	1,562	554	352	328	3
Mixed	468	225	167	54	22	....	1,078	650	212	54	160	2
All other	13	9	4	.....	.....	....	4	3	1	.....	.....	....
Charlotte Amalie	2,003	1,014	590	311	86	2	3,368	1,958	660	321	423	6
White	418	307	93	4	14	....	193	86	69	2	35	1
Negro	1,190	517	355	264	52	2	2,216	1,287	412	275	239	3
Mixed	386	182	141	43	20	....	955	582	178	44	149	2
All other	9	8	1	.....	.....	....	4	3	1	.....	.....	....
Rural districts	836	437	270	89	40	....	855	375	263	90	127	....
White	267	155	98	4	10	....	149	32	87	3	27	....
Negro	483	238	143	74	28	....	583	275	142	77	89	....
Mixed	82	43	26	11	2	....	123	68	34	10	11	....
All other	4	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
ST. JOHN.												
Total	280	140	94	33	13	....	285	131	93	32	27	2
White	4	2	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Negro	210	110	68	21	11	....	196	92	61	23	19	1
Mixed	65	27	24	12	2	....	89	39	32	9	8	1
All other	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY COLOR OR RACE AND AGE PERIODS: 1917.

Table 16

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.									FEMALE.								
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Consensually married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Consensually married.		Widowed.		Divorced.
		Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]			Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	
All classes	11,999	7,588	63.2	2,465	20.5	1,524	12.7	409	3.4	13	14,052	8,703	61.9	2,532	18.0	1,570	11.2	1,224	8.7	23
Under 15 years	3,538	3,537	100.0	1	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,783	3,781	99.9	.....	.....	2	0.1	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	8,461	4,051	47.9	2,464	29.1	1,524	18.0	409	4.8	13	10,269	4,922	47.9	2,532	24.7	1,568	15.3	1,224	11.9	23
15 to 19 years	1,023	1,006	98.3	2	0.2	15	1.5	.....	.....	.....	1,186	1,084	91.4	28	2.4	74	6.2	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	1,229	943	76.7	65	5.3	221	18.0	.....	.....	.....	1,292	802	62.1	137	10.6	351	27.2	2	0.2	.....
25 to 34 years	1,856	900	48.5	398	21.4	548	29.5	7	0.4	3	2,259	1,014	44.9	599	26.5	601	26.6	41	1.8	4
25 to 29 years	1,010	538	53.3	157	15.5	310	30.7	4	0.4	1	1,190	573	48.2	270	22.7	333	28.0	13	1.1	1
30 to 34 years	846	362	42.8	241	28.5	238	28.1	3	0.4	2	1,069	441	41.2	329	30.8	268	25.1	28	2.6	3
35 to 44 years	1,755	519	29.6	728	41.5	454	25.9	51	2.9	3	1,964	708	36.0	758	38.6	392	20.0	97	4.9	9
45 to 64 years	2,105	566	26.9	1,048	49.8	263	12.5	221	10.5	7	2,498	904	36.2	858	34.3	142	5.7	585	23.4	9
45 to 54 years	1,288	357	27.7	631	49.0	196	15.2	101	7.8	3	1,421	509	35.8	544	38.3	114	8.0	249	17.5	5
55 to 64 years	817	209	25.6	417	51.0	67	8.2	120	14.7	4	1,077	395	36.7	314	29.2	28	2.6	336	31.2	4
65 years and over	493	117	23.7	223	45.2	23	4.7	130	26.4	.....	1,070	410	38.3	152	14.2	8	0.7	499	46.6	1
White	1,198	831	69.4	319	26.6	14	1.2	33	2.8	1	724	385	53.2	244	33.7	5	0.7	89	12.3	1
Under 15 years	204	204	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	183	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	994	627	63.1	319	32.1	14	1.4	33	3.3	1	541	202	37.3	244	45.1	5	0.9	89	16.5	1
15 to 19 years	115	115	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	35	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	308	286	92.9	22	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	26	47.3	29	52.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 34 years	251	164	65.3	83	33.1	2	0.8	2	0.8	.....	138	42	30.4	87	63.0	2	1.4	7	5.1	.....
25 to 29 years	162	122	75.3	38	23.5	1	0.6	1	0.6	.....	69	22	31.9	44	63.8	.....	.....	3	4.3	.....
30 to 34 years	89	42	47.2	45	50.6	1	1.1	1	1.1	.....	69	20	29.0	43	62.3	2	2.9	4	5.8	.....
35 to 44 years	138	35	25.4	95	68.8	7	5.1	1	0.7	.....	98	27	27.6	65	66.3	2	2.0	3	3.1	1
45 to 64 years	150	23	15.3	101	67.3	3	2.0	22	14.7	1	136	37	27.2	50	36.8	1	0.7	48	35.3	.....
45 to 54 years	91	15	16.5	64	70.3	1	1.1	11	12.1	.....	71	21	29.6	28	39.4	1	1.4	21	29.6	.....
55 to 64 years	59	8	13.6	37	62.7	2	3.4	11	18.6	1	65	16	24.6	22	33.8	.....	.....	27	41.5	.....
65 years and over	32	4	.....	18	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	71	35	49.3	5	7.0	.....	.....	31	43.7	.....
Negro	8,990	5,499	61.2	1,784	19.8	1,371	15.3	327	3.6	9	10,533	6,349	60.3	1,859	17.6	1,430	13.6	878	8.3	17
Under 15 years	2,613	2,612	100.0	1	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,790	2,788	99.9	.....	.....	2	0.1	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	6,377	2,887	45.3	1,783	28.0	1,371	21.5	327	5.1	9	7,743	3,561	46.0	1,859	24.0	1,428	18.4	878	11.3	17
15 to 19 years	733	716	97.7	2	0.3	15	2.0	.....	.....	.....	894	810	90.6	18	2.0	66	7.4	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	785	547	69.7	31	3.9	207	26.4	.....	.....	.....	1,023	613	59.9	81	7.9	327	32.0	2	0.2	.....
25 to 34 years	1,387	639	46.1	249	18.0	493	35.5	5	0.4	1	1,737	773	44.5	392	22.6	542	31.2	27	1.6	3
25 to 29 years	730	357	48.9	90	12.3	279	38.2	3	0.4	1	923	446	48.3	171	18.5	297	32.2	8	0.9	1
30 to 34 years	657	282	42.9	159	24.2	214	32.6	2	0.3	.....	814	327	40.2	221	27.1	245	30.1	19	2.3	2

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY COLOR OR RACE AND AGE PERIODS: 1917—Continued.

Table 16—Continued.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.									FEMALE.								
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Consensually married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Consensually married.		Widowed.		Divorced.
		Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]			Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	Number.	Per cent.[1]	
Negro—Continued.																				
15 years and over—Cont.																				
35 to 44 years	1,406	415	29.5	534	38.0	408	29.0	46	3.3	3	1,493	513	34.4	553	37.0	350	23.4	71	4.8	6
45 to 64 years	1,670	467	28.0	791	47.4	231	13.8	176	10.5	5	1,868	599	32.1	689	36.9	135	7.2	437	23.4	8
45 to 54 years	1,024	299	29.2	470	45.9	171	16.7	81	7.9	3	1,080	345	31.9	438	40.6	108	10.0	184	17.0	5
55 to 64 years	646	168	26.0	321	49.7	60	9.3	95	14.7	2	788	254	32.2	251	31.9	27	3.4	253	32.1	3
65 years and over	396	103	26.0	176	44.4	17	4.3	100	25.3	....	728	253	34.8	126	17.3	8	1.1	341	46.8	....
Mixed	1,778	1,235	69.5	353	19.9	139	7.8	48	2.7	3	2,785	1,962	70.4	427	15.3	134	4.8	257	9.2	5
Under 15 years	719	719	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	808	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	1,059	516	48.7	353	33.3	139	13.1	48	4.5	3	1,977	1,154	58.4	427	21.6	134	6.8	257	13.0	5
15 to 19 years	174	174	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	235	96.3	2	0.8	7	2.9	.....	.....	....
20 to 24 years	130	105	80.8	11	8.5	14	10.8	.....	.....	.....	213	163	76.5	26	12.2	24	11.3	.....	.....	....
25 to 34 years	216	95	44.0	66	30.6	53	24.5	.....	.....	2	384	199	51.8	120	31.3	57	14.8	7	1.8	1
25 to 29 years	116	57	49.1	29	25.0	30	25.9	.....	.....	....	198	105	53.0	55	27.8	36	18.2	2	1.0	....
30 to 34 years	100	38	38.0	37	37.0	23	23.0	.....	.....	2	186	94	50.5	65	34.9	21	11.3	5	2.7	1
35 to 44 years	209	67	32.0	99	47.4	39	18.7	4	1.9	....	371	167	45.0	139	37.5	40	10.8	23	6.2	2
45 to 64 years	269	66	24.5	150	55.8	29	10.8	23	8.6	1	494	268	54.3	119	24.1	6	1.2	100	20.2	1
45 to 54 years	167	40	24.0	94	56.3	24	14.4	9	5.4	....	270	143	53.0	78	28.9	5	1.9	44	16.3	....
55 to 64 years	102	26	25.5	56	54.9	5	4.9	14	13.7	1	224	125	55.8	41	18.3	1	0.4	56	25.0	1
65 years and over	61	9	14.8	27	44.3	4	6.6	21	34.4	....	271	122	45.0	21	7.7	.....	.....	127	46.9	1
All other	33	23	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	10	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Under 15 years	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	31	21	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	8	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
15 to 19 years	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
20 to 24 years	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
25 to 34 years	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
25 to 29 years	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
30 to 34 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
35 to 44 years	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
45 to 64 years	16	10	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
45 to 54 years	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
55 to 64 years	10	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
65 years and over	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

PLACE OF BIRTH.

In Table 17 the total population of the Virgin Islands and each principal class of the population, in 1917, is distributed by place of birth.

PLACE OF BIRTH AND COLOR OR RACE: 1917.

Table 17 PLACE OF BIRTH.	Population: 1917.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.
All places	26,051	1,922	19,523	4,563	43
Virgin Islands	19,842	700	15,217	3,917	8
St. Croix	12,151	262	9,936	1,948	5
St. Thomas	6,560	436	4,372	1,749	3
St. John	1,041	2	820	219	.....
Island not stated	90	.....	89	1	.....
British West Indies	4,267	43	3,838	385	1
Anegada	54	.....	45	9	.....
Anguilla	126	.....	104	22	.....
Antigua	546	5	511	30	.....
Bahamas	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Barbados	1,066	22	988	56	.....
Dominica	31	1	24	6	.....
Grenada	11	1	7	3	.....
Jamaica	22	.....	19	3	.....
Jost Van Dyke	27	.....	21	6	.....
Montserrat	129	2	119	8	.....
Nevis	536	.....	509	27	.....
St. Christopher	612	4	558	49	1
St. Lucia	10	.....	3	7	.....
St. Vincent	63	1	60	2	.....
Tobago	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Tortola	949	7	796	146	.....
Trinidad	19	.....	17	2	.....
Virgin Gorda	59	.....	50	9	.....
Other West Indies	809	258	355	196	.....
Cuba	9	.....	9	.....	.....
Curaçao	8	2	1	5	.....
Guadeloupe	30	1	21	8	.....
Haiti	27	1	13	13	.....
Martinique	6	.....	4	2	.....
Porto Rico	152	21	58	73	.....
Saba	45	20	19	6	.....
St. Bartholomew	236	202	10	24	.....
St. Eustatius	108	2	91	15	.....
St. Martin	107	6	80	21	.....
Santo Domingo	81	3	49	29	.....
United States	603	547	31	25	.....
Central and South America	67	15	29	16	7
British Guiana	26	.....	19	2	5
Costa Rica	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Panama	18	6	7	5	.....
Paraguay	3	1	.....	.....	2
Venezuela	8	1	1	6	.....
All other	6	1	2	3	.....
Other places	463	359	53	24	27
Austria	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	22	22	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda Islands	3	.....	1	2	.....
Canada	4	4	.....	.....	.....
China	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Denmark	227	225	.....	2	.....
England	25	23	.....	2	.....
France	7	6	1	.....	.....
Germany	11	11	.....	.....	.....
India	23	.....	7	9	7
Ireland	24	24	.....	.....	.....
Italy	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Madeira Islands	3	1	1	1	.....
Norway	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Philippines	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Russia	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	7	7	.....	.....	.....
At sea	5	.....	4	1	.....
Other specified places	11	9	.....	1	1
Not specified	48	3	39	6	.....

Table 18 shows for the total population and for each principal class of the population, in 1917, the per cent distribution by place of birth. Of the total population, 76.2 per cent was born in the Virgin Islands, 16.4 per cent in the British West Indies, 3.1 per cent in other West Indies, 2.3 per cent in the United States, 0.3 per cent in Central and South America, and 1.8 per cent in other places. Thus, over 95 out of every 100 persons in the total population were born either in the Virgin Islands or in the British or other West Indies. Outside of the Virgin Islands the British West Indies was, as to numbers, by far the most important place of birth.

Table 18

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Population: 1917.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Virgin Islands	76.2	36.4	77.9	85.8
British West Indies	16.4	2.2	19.7	8.4
Other West Indies	3.1	13.4	1.8	4.3
United States	2.3	28.5	0.2	0.5
Central and South America	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4
Other countries	1.8	18.7	0.3	0.5

NOTE.—Per cent of "All other" races not shown, as base is less than 50.

The population of the Virgin Islands is distributed by place of birth for 1917, 1911, and 1901, respectively, in Table 19. Between 1911 and 1917 there was a decrease in the number and the proportion of the total population born in Denmark, and a considerable increase in the number and proportion born in the United States.

Table 19

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1917		1911		1901	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total population	26,051	100.0	27,086	100.0	30,527	100.0
Virgin Islands	19,842	76.2	21,198	78.3	23,847	78.1
British and other West Indies	5,076	19.5	5,166	19.1	5,591	18.3
Denmark	227	0.9	373	1.4	427	1.4
United States	603	2.3	82	0.3	52	0.2
All other countries	303	1.2	267	1.0	610	2.0

MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

Table 20 shows by color or race the number of males of voting age—that is, 21 years and over—in the Virgin Islands, in each separate island, and in each principal subdivision, in 1917. The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 7,186, representing 27.6 per cent of the total population. Of such males 11.4 per cent are white, 73.6 per cent are Negro, 11.8 per cent are mixed, and 0.4 per cent are of all other races.

Table 20

AREA.	MALES OF VOTING AGE, 21 YEARS AND OVER: 1917.				
	All classes.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.
Virgin Islands	7,186	821	5,485	851	29
St. Croix	4,624	265	3,917	425	17
Christiansted	1,215	107	920	185	3
Frederiksted	751	45	642	63	1
Rural districts	2,658	113	2,355	177	13
St. Thomas	2,331	552	1,400	368	11
Charlotte Amalie	1,651	342	997	305	7
Rural districts	680	210	403	63	4
St. John	231	4	168	58	1

The males of militia age—that is, 18 to 44 years—are shown in Table 21 by color or race for the Virgin Islands, for each island, and for each principal subdivision. The total number of such males is 5,257, representing 20.2 per cent of the total population. Whites constitute 14.9 per cent, Negroes 73.2 per cent, persons of mixed races 11.7 per cent, and all other persons 0.2 per cent of the males of militia age.

Table 21

AREA.	MALES OF MILITIA AGE, 18 TO 44 YEARS: 1917.				
	All classes.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.
Virgin Islands	5,257	781	3,849	616	11
St. Croix	3,238	220	2,718	299	1
Christiansted	825	100	597	127	1
Frederiksted	549	41	451	57	.....
Rural districts	1,864	79	1,670	115	.....
St. Thomas	1,861	558	1,004	289	10
Charlotte Amalie	1,341	347	749	237	8
Rural districts	520	211	255	52	2
St. John	158	3	127	28	.....

CITIZENSHIP.

At the census of the Virgin Islands for 1917 the enumerators were instructed to enter on the schedules the citizenship of each person enumerated, but an examination of the enumerators' returns as to citizenship showed that they contain a considerable element of error. Because of the peculiar conditions as to citizenship prevailing on the islands at the time of the census enumeration many of the inhabitants were mistaken or uncertain as to their citizenship. As a result some of the enumerators were confused as to the proper manner of return-

ing the citizenship of certain classes of the people. The worst confusion was as to the correct citizenship of the Negroes and persons of mixed race who were born in the British or other West Indian Islands, but who had lived for many years in the Virgin Islands. Some enumerators returned such persons as citizens of the country possessing the particular island from which they came, while other enumerators returned them as citizens of the Virgin Islands. Because of this confusion the enumerators' returns of the citizenship of the Negroes and of persons of mixed race are believed to be too inaccurate to warrant publication of the tabulated statistics. The returns for whites probably are more nearly accurate, although even here there was some confusion as to the proper manner of returning citizenship. The citizenship of the total white population, and of the white males 21 years of age and over is shown in Table 22.

Table 22

CITIZENSHIP.	TOTAL WHITES: 1917.		White males 21 years of age and over.	CITIZENSHIP.	TOTAL WHITES: 1917.		White males 21 years of age and over.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
Total population	1,198	724	821	Not declared [1]	110	88	88
				British	42	33	31
United States	221	72	406	French	154	150	79
Virgin Islands	542	394	119	Other	33	17	25
Danish	96	60	73				

[1] Citizens of Denmark who on Nov. 1, 1917, had not yet declared their intention of retaining allegiance to Denmark.

In the Virgin Islands the citizenship of the males 21 years of age and over probably conforms more or less closely with the place of birth. Table 23 shows for 1917 the place of birth of males 21 years of age and over by color or race.

Table 23

PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.				
	Total.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.
All places	7,186	821	5,485	851	29
Virgin Islands	4,468	107	3,669	689	3
St. Croix	3,093	49	2,684	358	2
St. Thomas	1,098	58	761	278	1
St. John	256	.....	203	53	.....
Island not stated	21	.....	21	.....	.....
British West Indies	1,799	8	1,684	106	1
Anegada	18	.....	15	3	.....
Anguilla	17	.....	16	1	.....
Antigua	237	2	223	12	.....
Bahamas	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Barbados	754	2	717	35	.....
Dominica	10	1	8	1	.....
Grenada	6	1	4	1	.....
Jamaica	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Jost Van Dyke	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Montserrat	57	.....	55	2	.....
Nevis	185	.....	178	7	.....

Fig. 9.—MAIN STREET, CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX. SCHOOLHOUSE IN FOREGROUND.

Table 23—Continued.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.				
	Total.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.
British West Indies—Continued.					
St. Christopher	234	1	217	15	1
St. Lucia	2	.....	1	1	.....
St. Vincent	19	.....	17	2	.....
Tobago	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Tortola	223	1	198	24	.....
Trinidad	14	.....	12	2	.....
Virgin Gorda	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Other West Indies	226	103	84	39	.....
Cuba	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Curacao	4	1	1	2	.....
Guadeloupe	13	.....	10	3	.....
Haiti	6	.....	2	4	.....
Martinique	3	.....	1	2	.....
Porto Rico	29	5	12	12	.....
Saba	12	7	5	.....	.....
St. Bartholomew	105	88	7	10	.....
St. Eustatius	20	.....	17	3	.....
St. Martin	25	.....	23	2	.....
Santo Domingo	8	2	5	1	.....
United States	385	375	8	2	.....
Central and South America	26	3	19	4	.....
British Guiana	14	.....	13	1	.....
Panama	7	2	4	1	.....
All other	5	1	2	2	.....
Other places	282	225	21	11	25
Austria	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda Islands	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Canada	1	1	.....	.....	.....
China	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Denmark	152	152	.....	.....	.....
England	13	13	.....	.....	.....
France	2	1	1	.....	.....
Germany	7	7	.....	.....	.....
India	22	.....	7	8	7
Ireland	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Italy	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Madeira Islands	2	1	1	.....	.....
Norway	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Philippines	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Russia	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Other specified places	8	6	.....	1	1
Not specified	12	.....	12	.....	.....

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The statistics of school attendance here presented are based upon the answers to the inquiry as to whether the person enumerated was attending school, college, or any educational institution on November 1, 1917. Only 2 persons under 5 and only 25 over 20 years of age were returned as attending school. Table 24 shows for each principal class of the population the number and proportion of persons 5 to 20 years of age, inclusive, attending school on November 1, 1917.

PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY AGE PERIODS: 1917.

Table 24

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.			PERSONS 5 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.		
	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.[1]		Number.	Per cent.[1]
All classes	7,617	3,771	49.5	2,430	1,727	71.1
Male	3,622	1,811	50.0	1,164	835	71.7
Female	3,995	1,960	49.1	1,266	892	70.5
White	468	187	40.0	119	74	62.2
Male	299	103	34.4	66	46	69.7
Female	169	84	49.7	53	28	52.8
Negro	5,623	2,739	48.7	1,792	1,263	70.5
Male	2,626	1,309	49.8	841	594	70.6
Female	2,997	1,430	47.7	951	669	70.3
Mixed	1,517	843	55.6	518	389	75.1
Male	693	397	57.3	256	194	75.8
Female	824	446	54.1	262	195	74.4
All other	9	2	.....	1	1	.....
Male	4	2	.....	1	1	.....
Female	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.		
	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.[1]		Number.	Percent.[1]
All classes	2,461	1,921	78.1	2,726	123	4.5
Male	1,183	924	78.1	1,275	52	4.1
Female	1,278	997	78.0	1,451	71	4.9
White	126	101	80.2	223	12	5.4
Male	60	52	86.7	173	5	2.9
Female	66	49	74.2	50	7	14.0
Negro	1,829	1,403	76.7	2,002	73	3.6
Male	893	684	76.6	892	31	3.5
Female	936	719	76.8	1,110	42	3.8
Mixed	505	416	82.4	494	38	7.7
Male	229	187	81.7	208	16	7.7
Female	276	229	83.0	286	22	7.7
All other	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Male	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

In the total population of the Virgin Islands in 1917 there were 7,617 persons 5 to 20 years of age, of whom 3,771, or 49.5 per cent, were returned as attending school on November 1, 1917. A larger proportion of mixed than of Negro, and a larger proportion of Negro than of white persons 5 to 20 years of age were attending school in 1917. In each of the three age periods, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 20, the percentage of school attendance was highest among persons of mixed race.

The number and proportion of persons 5 to 20, 5 to 14, and 15 to 20 years of age, respectively, attending school in 1917, are shown by sex and class of population for each island and for each principal subdivision in Table 25.

PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY AGE PERIODS, FOR ISLANDS, CITIES, AND RURAL DISTRICTS: 1917.

Table 25	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.			PERSONS 5 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.		
AREA, CLASS OF POPULATION, AND SEX.	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.[1]		Number.	Per cent.[1]		Number.	Per cent.[1]
ST. CROIX.									
Total	4,012	1,961	48.9	2,502	1,903	76.1	1,510	58	3.8
Male	1,876	927	49.4	1,158	897	77.5	718	30	4.2
Female	2,136	1,034	48.4	1,344	1,006	74.9	792	28	3.5
Christiansted	1,289	655	50.8	814	635	78.0	475	20	4.2
Male	585	294	50.3	365	286	78.4	220	8	3.6
Female	704	361	51.3	449	349	77.7	255	12	4.7
White	56	24	42.9	25	24	.....	31	.....	.....
Male	42	15	.....	16	15	.....	26	.....	.....
Female	14	9	.....	9	9	.....	5	.....	.....
Negro	896	437	48.8	560	424	75.7	336	13	3.9
Male	397	191	48.1	247	186	75.3	150	5	3.3
Female	499	246	49.3	313	238	76.0	186	8	4.3
Mixed	335	193	57.6	228	186	81.6	107	7	6.5
Male	145	87	60.0	101	84	83.2	44	3	.....
Female	190	106	55.8	127	102	80.3	63	4	6.3
All other	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Male	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Frederiksted	916	500	54.6	594	482	81.1	322	18	5.6
Male	388	215	55.4	248	206	83.1	140	9	6.4
Female	528	285	54.0	346	276	79.8	182	9	4.9
White	16	10	.....	8	8	.....	8	2	.....
Male	11	5	.....	3	3	.....	8	2	.....
Female	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	734	406	55.3	482	393	81.5	252	13	5.2
Male	301	168	55.8	196	162	82.7	105	6	5.7
Female	433	238	55.0	286	231	80.8	147	7	4.8
Mixed	166	84	50.6	104	81	77.9	62	3	4.8
Male	76	42	55.3	49	41	.....	27	1	.....
Female	90	42	46.7	55	40	72.7	35	2	.....
Rural districts	1,807	806	44.6	1,094	786	71.8	713	20	2.8
Male	903	418	46.3	545	405	74.3	358	13	3.6
Female	904	388	42.9	549	381	69.4	355	7	2.0
White	61	36	59.0	47	34	.....	14	2	.....
Male	27	16	.....	21	15	.....	6	1	.....
Female	34	20	.....	26	19	.....	8	1	.....
Negro	1,586	687	43.3	941	673	71.5	645	14	2.2
Male	787	352	44.7	465	344	74.0	322	8	2.5
Female	799	335	41.9	476	329	69.1	323	6	1.9
Mixed	159	83	52.2	106	79	74.5	53	4	7.5
Male	89	50	56.2	59	46	78.0	30	4	.....
Female	70	33	47.1	47	33	.....	23	.....	.....
All other	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY AGE PERIODS, FOR ISLANDS, CITIES, AND RURAL DISTRICTS: 1917—Continued.

Table 25—Continued. AREA, CLASS OF POPULATION, AND SEX.	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.			PERSONS 5 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1917.		
	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.[1]		Number.	Per cent.[1]		Number.	Per cent.[1]
ST. THOMAS.									
Total	3,248	1,642	50.6	2,136	1,580	74.0	1,112	62	5.6
Male	1,548	786	51.0	1,040	769	73.9	508	20	3.9
Female	1,700	853	50.2	1,096	811	74.0	604	42	7.0
Charlotte Amalie	2,471	1,283	51.9	1,638	1,229	75.0	833	54	6.5
Male	1,133	595	52.5	781	577	73.9	352	18	5.1
Female	1,338	688	51.4	857	652	76.1	481	36	7.5
White	162	65	40.1	69	59	85.5	93	6	6.5
Male	115	38	33.0	39	36	.....	76	2	2.6
Female	47	27	.....	30	23	.....	17	4	.....
Negro	1,662	857	51.6	1,136	829	73.0	526	28	5.3
Male	746	407	54.6	553	398	72.0	193	9	4.7
Female	916	450	49.1	583	431	73.9	333	19	5.7
Mixed	641	360	56.2	432	340	78.7	209	20	9.6
Male	269	149	55.4	188	142	75.5	81	7	8.6
Female	372	211	56.7	44	198	81.1	128	13	10.2
All other	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Male	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Female	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Rural districts	777	359	46.2	498	351	70.5	279	8	2.9
Male	415	194	46.7	259	192	74.1	156	2	1.3
Female	362	165	45.6	239	159	66.5	123	6	4.9
White	173	52	30.1	96	50	52.1	77	2	2.6
Male	104	29	27.9	47	29	.....	57	.....	.....
Female	69	23	33.3	49	21	.....	20	2	.....
Negro	477	233	48.8	317	230	72.6	160	3	1.9
Male	243	123	50.6	163	121	74.2	80	2	2.5
Female	234	110	47.0	154	109	70.8	80	1	1.3
Mixed	127	74	58.3	85	71	83.5	42	3	.....
Male	68	42	61.8	49	42	.....	19	.....	.....
Female	59	32	54.2	36	29	.....	23	3	.....
ST. JOHN									
Total	357	168	47.1	253	165	65.2	104	3	2.9
Male	198	95	48.0	149	93	62.4	49	2	.....
Female	159	73	45.9	104	72	69.2	55	1	1.8
Negro	268	119	44.4	185	117	63.2	83	2	2.4
Male	152	68	44.7	110	67	60.9	42	1	.....
Female	116	51	44.0	75	50	66.7	41	1	.....
Mixed	89	49	55.1	68	48	70.6	21	1	.....
Male	46	27	.....	39	26	.....	7	1	.....
Female	43	22	.....	29	22	.....	14	.....	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

Table 25 shows that the percentage of persons 5 to 20 years of age, inclusive, attending school in 1917 was 48.9 on St. Croix, 50.6 on St. Thomas, and 47.1 on St. John. Both on St. Croix and on St. Thomas the percentage of attendance was higher for the urban than for the rural districts. On St. Croix, the percentages of the persons 5 to 20 years of age attending school were 50.8 in Christiansted, 54.6 in Frederiksted, and 44.6 in the rural districts. On St.

Thomas, the corresponding percentages were 51.9 for Charlotte Amalie and 46.2 for the rural districts. Of persons 5 to 20 years of age the percentage attending school was highest for those of mixed race, in the cities of Christiansted and Charlotte Amalie, in the rural districts of St. Thomas, and on the island of St. John. The percentage was highest for whites in the rural districts of St. Croix. Table 25 shows that in the case of each area, each class of the population, and each sex, school attendance was largely confined to persons 5 to 14 years of age.

The number and proportion of persons 5 to 21 years of age attending school are shown by sex and by year of age for each principal class of the population in Table 26.

PERSONS 5 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE: 1917.

Table 26

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL: 1917.[1]											
	5 to 21 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All classes	3,773	46.8	92	20.0	285	59.4	428	83.9	502	92.6	420	96.1
Male	1,811	46.9	51	22.7	135	59.2	210	84.0	244	93.5	195	97.5
Female	1,962	46.7	41	17.4	150	59.5	218	83.8	258	91.8	225	94.9
White	187	34.8	6	.....	11	.....	13	.....	26	.....	18	.....
Male	103	28.4	6	.....	4	.....	8	.....	15	.....	13	.....
Female	84	48.3	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	11	.....	5	.....
Negro	2,740	46.1	59	17.7	202	56.9	325	84.9	363	92.1	314	96.0
Male	1,309	47.1	31	19.0	95	57.6	149	83.7	177	93.7	142	97.3
Female	1,431	45.2	28	16.5	107	56.3	176	85.9	186	90.7	172	95.0
Mixed	844	53.7	27	26.5	72	70.6	89	82.4	113	97.4	88	97.8
Male	397	55.8	14	.....	36	69.2	52	85.2	52	96.3	40	.....
Female	447	52.0	13	24.1	36	72.0	37	.....	61	98.4	48	.....
All other	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All classes	433	94.5	405	94.4	515	93.5	392	75.1	176	35.1	70	15.9
Male	196	94.7	211	95.5	244	93.5	188	76.7	85	34.1	28	12.7
Female	237	94.4	194	93.3	271	93.4	204	73.6	91	36.1	42	19.0
White	24	.....	16	.....	27	.....	18	.....	16	.....	4	.....
Male	14	.....	10	.....	11	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Female	10	.....	6	.....	16	.....	10	.....	7	.....	4	.....
Negro	326	93.9	287	93.5	389	94.2	280	73.5	121	31.8	45	13.4
Male	146	94.2	150	94.3	189	94.0	139	75.1	60	31.1	20	11.8
Female	180	93.8	137	92.6	200	94.3	141	71.9	61	32.4	25	15.1
Mixed	83	96.5	102	98.1	99	96.1	93	81.6	39	39.8	21	23.1
Male	36	.....	51	98.1	44	.....	40	.....	16	.....	8	.....
Female	47	.....	51	98.1	55	94.8	53	81.5	23	43.4	13	.....
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

PERSONS 5 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE: 1917—Continued.

Table 26—Continued. CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL: 1917.											
	16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		19 years.		20 years.		21 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All classes	28	6.2	15	3.6	5	1.2	3	0.6	2	0.4	2	0.4
Male	12	5.9	5	2.8	2	1.1	3	1.3	2	0.8	.....	.....
Female	16	6.5	10	4.2	3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.0
White	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	16	4.5	7	2.3	2	0.6	1	0.3	2	0.5	1	0.3
Male	6	3.7	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.7	2	1.3	.....	.....
Female	10	5.3	6	3.4	1	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.6
Mixed	9	11.3	4	4.5	3	3.7	1	1.3	.....	.....	1	1.9
Male	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	5	.....	2	3.9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

ILLITERACY.

The Bureau of the Census has classified as illiterate all persons 10 years of age and over unable to write, regardless of ability to read. The number and the percentage of illiterates in each main class of the population, in 1917, are shown by sex for the Virgin Islands, each separate island, and each principal subdivision, in Table 27.

In 1917, 5,281 persons were returned as illiterate. The illiterates constituted 24.9 per cent, or practically one-fourth, of the population 10 years of age and over. The percentage of illiterates was 23.9 for males and 25.8 for females. The percentage of illiterates by classes of population was as follows: Whites, 11.3; Negroes, 29.7; mixed, 9.6; and all other persons, 47.5. In each of the three principal classes of the population—white, Negro, and mixed—the percentage of illiterates was higher for females than for males. The percentage of illiterates was 18.2 in the cities as compared with 34.6 in the rural districts. Likewise, for each principal class of the population, the percentage of illiterates was far higher in the rural than in the urban districts. On St. Croix 30.7 per cent, on St. Thomas 16.4 per cent, and on St. John 20.9 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over was returned as illiterate in 1917. The corresponding percentages for the three cities were: Christiansted, 23; Frederiksted, 22.1; and Charlotte Amalie, 13.6. The percentage of illiterates was lower in Charlotte Amalie than in either of the other cities or than in any of the three rural districts.

ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS, CITIES, AND RURAL DISTRICTS: 1917.

Table 27

AREA AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Virgin Islands	21,191	5,281	24.9	9,644	2,306	23.9	11,547	2,975	25.8
White	1,661	188	11.3	1,054	92	8.7	607	96	15.8
Negro	15,949	4,734	29.7	7,270	2,076	28.6	8,679	2,658	30.6
Mixed	3,541	340	9.6	1,288	122	9.5	2,253	218	9.7
All other	40	19	(1)	32	16	(1)	8	3	(1)
Cities	12,501	2,272	18.2	5,018	747	14.9	7,483	1,525	20.4
White	979	6	0.6	631	1	0.2	348	5	1.4
Negro	8,816	2,072	23.5	3,505	705	20.1	5,311	1,367	25.7
Mixed	2,686	190	7.1	868	39	4.5	1,818	151	8.3
All other	20	4	(1)	14	2	(1)	6	2	(1)
Rural districts	8,690	3,009	34.6	4,626	1,559	33.7	4,064	1,450	35.7
White	682	182	26.7	423	91	21.5	259	91	35.1
Negro	7,133	2,662	37.3	3,765	1,371	36.4	3,368	1,291	38.3
Mixed	855	150	17.5	420	83	19.8	435	67	15.4
All other	20	15	(1)	18	14	(1)	2	1	(1)
St. Croix	12,396	3,808	30.7	5,953	1,764	29.6	6,443	2,044	31.7
White	541	3	0.6	321	.....	.....	220	3	1.4
Negro	10,256	3,599	35.1	4,970	1,674	33.7	5,286	1,925	36.4
Mixed	1,577	191	12.1	644	76	11.8	933	115	12.3
All other	22	15	(1)	18	14	(1)	4	1	(1)
Christiansted	3,775	867	23.0	1,633	332	20.3	2,142	535	25.0
White	236	1	0.4	140	.....	.....	96	1	1.0
Negro	2,755	794	28.8	1,200	313	26.1	1,555	481	30.9
Mixed	778	70	9.0	289	17	5.9	489	53	10.8
All other	6	2	(1)	4	2	(1)	2	.....	(1)
Frederiksted	2,574	570	22.1	1,025	192	18.7	1,549	378	24.4
White	97	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Negro	2,106	547	26.0	854	188	22.0	1,252	359	28.7
Mixed	370	23	6.2	116	4	3.4	254	19	7.5
All other	1	.....	(1)	1	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....
Rural districts	6,047	2,371	39.2	3,295	1,240	37.6	2,752	1,131	41.1
White	208	2	1.0	127	.....	.....	81	2	2.5
Negro	5,395	2,258	41.9	2,916	1,173	40.2	2,479	1,085	43.8
Mixed	429	98	22.8	239	55	23.0	190	43	22.6
All other	15	13	(1)	13	12	(1)	2	1	(1)
St. Thomas	8,106	1,329	16.4	3,337	450	13.5	4,769	879	18.4
White	1,116	186	16.6	729	92	12.6	387	93	24.0
Negro	5,195	1,025	19.7	2,032	330	16.2	3,163	695	22.0
Mixed	1,778	116	6.5	563	27	4.8	1,215	89	7.3
All other	17	3	(1)	13	1	(1)	4	2	(1)
Charlotte Amalie	6,152	835	13.6	2,360	223	9.4	3,792	612	16.1
White	646	5	0.8	437	1	0.2	209	4	1.9
Negro	3,955	731	18.5	1,451	204	14.1	2,504	527	21.0
Mixed	1,538	97	6.3	463	18	3.9	1,075	79	7.3
All other	13	2	(1)	9	.....	(1)	4	2	(1)
Rural districts	1,954	494	25.3	977	227	23.2	977	267	27.3
White	470	180	38.3	292	91	31.2	178	89	50.0
Negro	1,240	294	23.7	581	126	21.7	659	168	25.5
Mixed	240	19	7.9	100	9	9.0	140	10	7.1
All other	4	1	(1)	4	1	(1)	.....	.....	.....
St. John	689	144	20.9	354	92	26.0	335	52	15.5
White	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	498	110	22.1	268	72	26.9	230	38	16.5
Mixed	186	33	17.7	81	19	23.5	105	14	13.3
All other	1	1	(1)	1	1	(1)	.....	.....	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

The percentage of illiteracy in the total population and in each of the three principal classes of the population 10 years of age and over is shown in Table 28 for the Virgin Islands in 1917 and for Porto Rico and the United States in 1910.

Table 28

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.		
	Virgin Islands: 1917.	Porto Rico: 1910.	United States: 1910.
All classes	24.9	66.5	7.7
White	11.3	63.3	5.0
Negro	29.7	[1] 71.4	[1] 32.9
Mixed	9.6	[1] 73.0	[1] 21.0

[1] Percentage for "black" and for "mulatto" as given in Table 32, p. 591, Thirteenth Census, Supplement for Porto Rico.

The number and the percentage of illiterates in each specified age group, in 1917, are shown by sex for each main class of the population of the Virgin Islands in Table 29. Of all children 10 to 14 years of age 4.4 per cent were illiterate, the percentage being 5.1 for males and 3.8 for females. In the age group 15 to 19 the percentage of illiteracy was 5.8 for both sexes, 7.7 for males and 4.1 for females. The percentage of illiteracy increased with each succeeding age group. In the age group 55 to 64 more than one-half (52.3 per cent), and in the age group 65 and over more than three-fifths (61 per cent) of the population was illiterate. Except for the age groups 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 the percentage of illiteracy was very high for Negroes. It was 50 for the age group 45 to 54, 62 for the age group 55 to 64, and 75.4 for the age group 65 years and over. The highest percentage for whites was 18.5 in the age group 45 to 54; and the highest percentage for persons of mixed race was 26.5 in the age group 65 years and over.

ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917

Table 29

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All classes	21,191	5,281	24.9	9,644	2,306	23.9	11,547	2,975	25.8
10 to 14 years	2,461	109	4.4	1,183	60	5.1	1,278	49	3.8
15 to 19 years	2,209	128	5.8	1,023	79	7.7	1,186	49	4.1
20 to 24 years	2,521	262	10.4	1,229	112	9.1	1,292	150	11.6
25 to 34 years	4,115	675	16.4	1,856	307	16.5	2,259	368	16.3
35 to 44 years	3,719	1,011	27.2	1,755	483	27.5	1,964	528	26.9
45 to 54 years	2,709	1,153	42.6	1,288	535	41.5	1,421	618	43.5
55 to 64 years	1,894	990	52.3	817	428	52.4	1,077	562	52.2
65 years and over	1,563	953	61.0	493	302	61.3	1,070	651	60.8
White	1,661	188	11.3	1,054	92	8.7	607	96	15.8
10 to 14 years	126	8	6.3	60	4	6.7	66	4	6.1
15 to 19 years	158	14	8.9	115	10	8.7	43	4	(1)
20 to 24 years	363	23	6.3	308	13	4.2	55	10	18.2
25 to 34 years	389	49	12.6	251	20	8.0	138	29	21.0
35 to 44 years	236	28	11.9	138	16	11.6	98	12	12.2
45 to 54 years	162	30	18.5	91	16	17.6	71	14	19.7
55 to 64 years	124	21	16.9	59	9	15.3	65	12	18.5
65 years and over	103	15	14.6	32	4	(1)	71	11	15.5
Negro	15,949	4,734	29.7	7,270	2,076	28.6	8,679	2,658	30.6
10 to 14 years	1,829	93	5.1	893	51	5.7	936	42	4.5
15 to 19 years	1,627	104	6.4	733	65	8.9	894	39	4.4
20 to 24 years	1,808	226	12.5	785	93	11.8	1,023	133	13.0
25 to 34 years	3,124	593	19.0	1,387	274	19.8	1,737	319	18.4
35 to 44 years	2,899	930	32.1	1,406	444	31.6	1,493	486	32.6
45 to 54 years	2,104	1,051	50.0	1,024	485	47.4	1,080	566	52.4
55 to 64 years	1,434	889	62.0	646	381	59.0	788	508	64.5
65 years and over	1,124	848	75.4	396	283	71.5	728	565	77.6
Mixed	3,541	340	9.6	1,288	122	9.5	2,253	218	9.7
10 to 14 years	505	8	1.6	229	5	2.2	276	3	1.1
15 to 19 years	418	8	1.9	174	4	2.3	244	4	1.6
20 to 24 years	343	13	3.8	130	6	4.6	213	7	3.3
25 to 34 years	660	33	5.5	216	13	6.0	384	20	5.2
35 to 44 years	580	52	9.0	209	23	11.0	371	29	7.8
45 to 54 years	437	67	15.3	167	29	17.4	270	38	14.1
55 to 64 years	326	71	21.8	102	29	28.4	224	42	18.8
65 years and over	332	88	26.5	61	13	21.3	271	75	27.7
All other	40	19	(1)	32	16	(1)	8	3	(1)
10 to 14 years	1	.....	(1)	1	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....
15 to 19 years	6	2	(1)	1	.....	(1)	5	2	(1)
20 to 24 years	7	.....	(1)	6	.....	(1)	1	.....	(1)
25 to 34 years	2	.....	(1)	2	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	4	1	(1)	2	.....	(1)	2	1	(1)
45 to 54 years	6	5	(1)	6	5	(1)	.....	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	10	9	(1)	10	9	(1)	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	4	2	(1)	4	2	(1)	.....	.....	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 50.

INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

Of the total population of the Virgin Islands 5 years of age and over in 1917 only 164 persons were returned by the enumerators as being unable to speak English. It is believed that in some of these cases persons who could speak English but whose native language was other than English returned their native language instead of English. If this be true, then even the small number here reported as unable

to speak English is excessive. Table 30 shows by color or race the language of the persons 5 years of age and over returned as unable to speak English.

Table 30

LANGUAGE SPOKEN.	PERSONS 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH: 1917.				
	All classes.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.
Total	164	139	4	19	2
French	117	108	.....	9	.....
Danish	18	17	.....	1	.....
Spanish	18	9	.....	8	1
Dutch	4	1	2	1	.....
Other	4	3	.....	.....	1
Not stated	3	1	2	.....	.....

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building or structure in which one or more persons reside. The term "family" as here used means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, and also any person living entirely alone. The statistics as to dwellings and families are presented in Table 31 for the Virgin Islands, for each separate island, and for each principal subdivision. The total number of dwellings was 5,858, and the total number of families was 9,568. The average number of persons to a dwelling was 4.4, and the average number per family was 2.7. The corresponding averages for Porto Rico in 1910 were 5.5 and 5.1, respectively. The comparatively low average number of persons to a dwelling and to a family, respectively, in the Virgin Islands, is explained by the fact that it is quite common there for one individual to live and keep house alone in a single room. For census purposes such a room constitutes a dwelling and its single occupant constitutes a family.

Table 31

AREA.	Population: 1917.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to a dwelling.	Persons to a family.
Virgin Islands	26,051	5,858	9,568	4.4	2.7
Cities	15,465	2,748	5,606	5.6	2.8
Rural districts	10,586	3,110	3,962	3.4	2.7
St. Croix	14,901	3,829	6,104	3.9	2.4
Christiansted	4,574	920	1,856	5.0	2.5
Frederiksted	3,144	711	1,259	4.4	2.5
Rural districts	7,183	2,198	2,989	3.3	2.4
St. Thomas	10,191	1,800	3,204	5.7	3.2
Charlotte Amalie	7,747	1,117	2,491	6.9	3.1
Rural districts	2,444	683	713	3.6	3.4
St. John	959	229	260	4.2	3.7

OCCUPATIONS.

Number and proportion of persons occupied.—In the Virgin Islands in 1917 there were 14,590 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations. The gainful workers thus formed 56 per cent of the total population and 68.8 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over. In the male population the gainful workers numbered 7,936, which was 66.1 per cent of all males and 82.3 per cent of the males 10 years of age and over. In the female population the gainful workers numbered 6,654, which was 47.4 per cent of all females and 57.6 per cent of the females 10 years of age and over.

In Table 32 the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1917 is compared with the total population and with the population 10 years of age and over for both sexes and for each sex separately.

Table 32

SEX AND CIVIL DIVISION.	Total population: 1917.	Population 10 years of age and over: 1917.	PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		
			Number.	Per cent of total population.	Per cent of population 10 years of age and over.
BOTH SEXES.					
Virgin Islands	26,051	21,191	14,590	56.0	68.8
Cities	15,465	12,501	8,014	51.8	64.1
Rural districts	10,586	8,690	6,576	62.1	75.7
St. Croix	14,901	12,396	9,129	61.3	73.6
Christiansted	4,574	3,775	2,514	55.0	66.6
Frederiksted	3,144	2,574	1,616	51.4	62.8
Rural districts	7,183	6,047	4,999	69.6	82.7
St. Thomas	10,191	8,106	5,074	49.8	62.6
Charlotte Amalie	7,747	6,152	3,884	50.1	63.1
Rural districts	2,444	1,954	1,190	48.7	60.9
St. John	959	689	387	40.4	56.2
MALE.					
Virgin Islands	11,999	9,644	7,936	66.1	82.3
Cities	6,427	5,018	3,954	61.5	78.8
Rural districts	5,572	4,626	3,982	71.5	86.1
St. Croix	7,133	5,953	5,073	71.1	85.2
Christiansted	2,008	1,633	1,327	66.1	81.3
Frederiksted	1,289	1,025	778	60.4	75.9
Rural districts	3,836	3,295	2,968	77.4	90.1
St. Thomas	4,357	3,337	2,611	59.9	78.2
Charlotte Amalie	3,130	2,360	1,849	59.1	78.3
Rural districts	1,227	977	762	62.1	78.0
St. John	509	354	252	49.5	71.2
FEMALE.					
Virgin Islands	14,052	11,547	6,654	47.4	57.6
Cities	9,038	7,483	4,060	44.9	54.3
Rural districts	5,014	4,064	2,594	51.7	63.8
St. Croix	7,768	6,443	4,056	52.2	63.0
Christiansted	2,566	2,142	1,187	46.3	55.4
Frederiksted	1,855	1,549	838	45.2	54.1
Rural districts	3,347	2,752	2,031	60.7	73.8
St. Thomas	5,834	4,769	2,463	42.2	51.6
Charlotte Amalie	4,617	3,792	2,035	44.1	53.7
Rural districts	1,217	977	428	35.2	43.8
St. John	450	335	135	30.0	40.3

On the island of St. Croix the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1917 was 73.6 for both sexes, 85.2 for males, and 63 for females. The corresponding proportions on the island of St. Thomas were 62.6 for both sexes, 78.2 for males, and 51.6 for females, and on St. John they were 56.2 for both sexes, 71.2 for males, and 40.3 for females. For both sexes and for each sex the proportion gainfully occupied was considerably larger in the total rural than in the total urban population. On the island of St Thomas, however, a larger proportion of the urban than of the rural population 10 years of age and over was gainfully occupied in 1917.

In the report of the census taken by Denmark in 1911 the total population of the Virgin Islands was divided with respect to occupations into three groups—"providers," "dependents," and "servants." The "providers" formed 58.1 per cent, the "dependents" 39.3 per cent, and the "servants" 2.6 per cent of the total population. If the "providers" and "servants" be combined, and if from this combined group be taken the paupers, delinquents, and inmates of hospitals, etc., included with the "providers" and "servants" in 1911, then the remaining group should be comparable with the "gainful workers," as classified in 1917. Thus, arranged in accordance with the 1917 grouping, the 1911 statistics show that at that date the gainful workers numbered 15,404, which was 56.9 per cent of the total population. The male gainful workers numbered 8,057, or 64.4 per cent of all males; and the female gainful workers numbered 7,347, or 50.4 per cent of all females.

In Table 33 the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1911 is compared with the total population.

Table 33

AREA.	BOTH SEXES: 1911.			MALE: 1911.			FEMALE: 1911.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Virgin Islands	27,086	15,404	56.9	12,508	8,057	64.4	14,578	7,347	50.4
Cities	16,042	8,828	55.0	6,589	3,950	59.9	9,453	4,878	51.6
Rural districts	11,044	6,576	59.5	5,919	4,107	69.4	5,125	2,469	48.2
St. Croix	15,467	8,877	57.4	7,563	5,043	66.7	7,904	3,834	48.5
Christiansted	4,592	2,419	52.7	1,970	1,130	57.4	2,622	1,289	49.2
Frederiksted	3,203	1,594	49.8	1,338	779	58.2	1,865	815	43.7
Rural districts	7,672	4,864	63.4	4,255	3,134	73.7	3,417	1,730	50.6
St. Thomas	10,678	6,023	56.4	4,495	2,724	60.6	6,183	3,299	53.4
Charlotte Amalie	8,247	4,815	58.4	3,281	2,041	62.2	4,966	2,774	55.9
Rural districts	2,431	1,208	49.7	1,214	683	56.3	1,217	525	43.1
St. John	941	504	53.6	450	290	64.4	491	214	43.6

Number and proportion of persons in the general divisions of occupations.—Table 34 shows, for both sexes, and for each sex separately, the gainful workers in 1917 distributed by general divisions of occupations. Of the 14,590 gainful workers, over two-fifths (41.7 per cent) were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, almost one-fifth (19.2 per cent) were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and one-fifth (20 per cent) were engaged in domestic and personal service. On St. Croix 59.5 per cent of the workers were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, as compared with only 12 per cent on St. Thomas and St. John. The proportion of the workers in each of the other general divisions of occupations was considerably smaller on St. Croix than on St. Thomas and St. John.

Table 34

SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	VIRGIN ISLANDS.		ST. CROIX.		ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN.	
	Number: 1917.	Per cent distribution.	Number: 1917.	Per cent distribution.	Number: 1917.	Per cent distribution.
BOTH SEXES.						
All occupations	14,590	100.0	9,129	100.0	5,461	100.0
Agriculture and animal husbandry	6,084	41.7	5,428	59.5	656	12.0
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,802	19.2	1,377	15.1	1,425	26.1
Transportation	842	5.8	218	2.4	624	11.4
Trade	872	6.0	345	3.8	527	9.7
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	621	4.3	155	1.7	466	8.5
Professional service	261	1.8	137	1.5	124	2.3
Domestic and personal service	2,918	20.0	1,386	15.2	1,532	28.1
Clerical occupations	190	1.3	83	0.9	107	2.0
MALE.						
All occupations	7,936	100.0	5,073	100.0	2,863	100.0
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,889	48.9	3,303	65.1	577	20.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,932	24.3	1,045	20.6	887	31.0
Transportation	642	8.1	207	4.1	435	15.2
Trade	360	4.5	123	2.4	237	8.3
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	621	7.8	155	3.1	466	16.3
Professional service	149	1.9	81	1.6	68	2.4
Domestic and personal service	182	2.3	85	1.7	97	3.4
Clerical occupations	170	2.1	74	1.5	96	3.4
FEMALE.						
All occupations	6,654	100.0	4,056	100.0	2,598	100.0
Agriculture and animal husbandry	2,204	33.1	2,125	52.4	79	3.0
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	870	13.1	332	8.2	538	20.7
Transportation	200	3.0	11	0.3	189	7.3
Trade	512	7.7	222	5.5	290	11.2
Public service (not elsewhere classified)						
Professional service	112	1.7	56	1.4	56	2.2
Domestic and personal service	2,736	41.1	1,301	32.1	1,435	55.2
Clerical occupations	20	0.3	9	0.2	11	0.4

Of the 7,936 male gainful workers, 48.9 per cent were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, and 24.3 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries These two general divisions of occupations thus gave employment to nearly three-fourths (73.2 per cent) of all male workers. On St. Croix more than eight-tenths of the male workers (85.7 per cent) were in these two general

divisions of occupations, as compared with slightly over five-tenths (51 2 per cent) on St. Thomas and St. John. Of the 6,654 gainfully occupied females approximately one-third (33.1 per cent) were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry and over two-fifths (41.1 per cent) were engaged in domestic and personal service On St. Croix over one-half (52.4 per cent) of the female gainful workers were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, and almost one-third of them (32.1 per cent) were engaged in domestic and persona- service. On St. Thomas and St. John domestic and personal service was the most important field of employment for gainful females, over one-half (55.2 per cent) of them being so occupied.

Persons occupied, distributed by sex.—Table 35 shows, for all occupations and for each general division of occupations, the number of males and females gainfully occupied in 1917 and the per cent which the workers of each sex constituted of the total. These figures show that of each 100 persons gainfully occupied in 1917, 54.4 were male and 45.6 were female. In each general division of occupations, except trade and domestic and personal service, males outnumbered females. In trade 41.3 per cent of the workers were male and 58.7 per cent were female. In domestic and personal service more than nine-tenths (93.8 per cent) of the workers were female.

Table 35

GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Total: 1917.	MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations	14,590	7,936	54.4	6,654	45.6
Agriculture and animal husbandry	6,084	3,880	63.8	2,204	36.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,802	1,932	69.0	870	31.0
Transportation	842	642	76.2	200	23.8
Trade	872	360	41.3	512	58.7
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	621	621	100.0	.....	.....
Professional service	261	149	57.1	112	42.9
Domestic and personal service	2,918	182	6.2	2,736	93.8
Clerical occupations	190	170	89.5	20	10.5

Persons occupied, distributed by age periods.—Table 36 shows for the males and females of the Virgin Islands the number of persons of each specified age engaged in gainful occupations compared with the total number of the same age in 1917. The figures show that in 1917 more than eight-tenths (82.3 per cent) of the males 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations. In the lowest age period, 10 to 13, only 6.3 per cent of the males were gainfully occupied, while in the next age period, 14 to 15, the proportion gainfully occupied was over seven times as large, being 44.3 per cent. For the age period 16 to 20 the proportion occupied (87.7 per cent) was almost double that for the age period 14 to 15. The proportion occupied was almost the same for the age period 21 to 30 (97 per cent) as for the age period 31 to 44 (97.1 per cent). In the age period 21 to 30

only 3 men and in the age period 31 to 44 only 2.9 men out of every 100 were without gainful occupations. If the age periods, except the lowest two, be combined, it is found that of all males 16 years of age and over considerably over nine-tenths (93.1 per cent) were engaged in gainful occupations in 1917.

Of the females 10 years of age and over, 57.6 per cent were engaged in gainful occupations in 1917. In the age period 10 to 13 the proportion gainfully occupied was larger for females (8.7 per cent) than for males (6.3 per cent), but in each of the other age periods the proportion was considerably smaller for females than for males. The proportion of females gainfully occupied was highest in the age period 21 to 30 years—73.4 per cent. The proportion dropped to 69 per cent in the age period 31 to 44, to 63.1 per cent in the age period 45 to 64, and to 28.6 per cent in the age period 65 years and over.

Table 36

AGE PERIOD.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
10 years and over	9,644	7,936	82.3	11,547	6,654	57.6
10 to 13 years	934	59	6.3	1,026	89	8.7
14 to 15 years	469	208	44.3	473	167	35.3
16 to 20 years	1,055	925	87.7	1,230	783	63.7
21 to 30 years	2,224	2,158	97.0	2,529	1,856	73.4
31 to 44 years	2,364	2,295	97.1	2,721	1,878	69.0
45 to 64 years	2,105	1,955	92.9	2,498	1,575	63.1
65 years and over	493	336	68.2	1,070	306	28.6

The per cent which the gainful workers in each age period constituted of all gainful workers in the Virgin Islands in 1917 is shown for both sexes and for each sex separately in Table 37. This summary shows that more than nine-tenths (92 per cent) of the gainful workers were between 16 and 64 years of age, inclusive. Only 1 per cent were 10 to 13, only 2.6 per cent 14 to 15, and only 4.4 per cent 65 years of age and over. There was no marked difference between the sexes as to the age distribution of the gainful workers.

Table 37

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1917.			AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1917.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
10 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0				
10 to 13 years	1.0	0.7	1.3	21 to 30 years	27.5	27.2	27.9
14 to 15 years	2.6	2.6	2.5	31 to 44 years	28.6	28.9	28.2
16 to 20 years	11.7	11.7	11.8	45 to 64 years	24.2	24.6	23.7
				65 years and over	4.4	4.2	4.6

Persons occupied, distributed by color or race.—Table 38 shows for both sexes and for each sex separately a distribution by color or race of the total population of the Virgin Islands 10 years of age and over and of the persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1917. Of all gainful workers white persons constituted 7.7 per cent, Negroes 78.3 per cent, persons of mixed race 13.7 per cent, and all other persons 0.2 per cent. The Negroes formed a somewhat larger and the whites and the mixed, formed a somewhat smaller proportion of the gainful workers than of the population 10 years of age and over. The white males formed a somewhat larger per cent, the Negro males approximately the same per cent, and the mixed males a somewhat smaller per cent of the male gainful workers than of the male population 10 years of age and over. The white and the mixed females formed a much smaller proportion of the female gainful workers than of the female population 10 years of age and over, while the reverse was true of the Negro females.

Table 38

SEX AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.		PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1917.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Both sexes	21,191	100.0	14,590	100.0
White	1,661	7.8	1,125	7.7
Negro	15,949	75.3	11,430	78.3
Mixed	3,541	16.7	2,000	13.7
All other	40	0.2	35	0.2
Male	9,644	100.0	7,936	100.0
White	1,054	10.9	947	11.9
Negro	7,270	75.4	6,000	75.6
Mixed	1,288	13.4	960	12.1
All other	32	0.3	29	0.4
Female	11,547	100.0	6,654	100.0
White	607	5.3	178	2.7
Negro	8,679	75.2	5,430	81.6
Mixed	2,253	19.5	1,040	15.6
All other	8	0.1	6	0.1

Table 39 shows, for each principal class of the population of the Virgin Islands, the proportion which the persons of both sexes and of each sex 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations constituted of all persons of the same sex or class 10 years of age and over in 1917. The proportion of males gainfully occupied was considerably larger for the white males (89.8 per cent) and considerably smaller for mixed males (74.5 per cent) than for all males (82.3 per cent). The proportion of females gainfully occupied was much smaller for white females (29.3 per cent) and for mixed females (46.2

per cent) than for all females (57.6 per cent), while the proportion for Negro females (62.6 per cent) was larger than for all females.

Table 39

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PROPORTION OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED: 1917.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All classes	68.8	82.3	57.6
White	67.7	89.8	23.3
Negro	71.7	82.5	62.6
Mixed	56.5	74.5	46.2

Persons occupied, distributed by marital condition.—In Table 40 the persons of each sex 16 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1917 are distributed by marital condition. Of the 7,669 gainfully occupied males 16 years of age and over, 45.6 per cent were single, 30.3 per cent were married, 19.6 per cent were consensually married, and 4.6 per cent were widowed or divorced. The married and the consensually married together constituted practically one-half (49.9 per cent) of the gainful males 16 years of age and over. Of the 6,938 gainfully occupied females 16 years of age and over, 52.7 per cent were single, 18.8 per cent were married, 18.8 per cent were consensually married, and 9.8 per cent were widowed or divorced. The married and the consensually married together constituted 37.6 per cent of the gainful females 16 years of age and over. A considerably larger proportion of the gainful females 16 years of age and over were single and widowed or divorced than of the males, and a much smaller proportion were married.

Table 40

MARITAL CONDITION.	PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1917.			
	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	7,669	100.0	6,398	100.0
Single	3,495	45.6	3,370	52.7
Married	2,321	30.3	1,203	18.8
Consensually married	1,503	19.6	1,201	18.8
Widowed and divorced	350	4.6	624	9.8

The proportion of the married and consensually married females engaged in gainful occupations is important. In the Virgin Islands in 1917 the married and the consensually married females 15 years of age and over together numbered 4,100 (Table 14). The married and the consensually married females 16 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1917 numbered 2,404 (Table 40).

In addition, 2 of the gainfully occupied females 15 years of age were married, making a total of 2,406 married or consensually married females 15 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1917. Hence, of the 4,100 married and consensually married females 15 years of age and over in the total population, 2,406, or 58.7 per cent, were engaged in gainful occupations.

The marital condition of the gainfully occupied females was not tabulated separately for each color or race. Since the number of gainfully occupied white females 10 years of age and over was only 178 in 1917, marital condition of the gainfully occupied females by color or race is of importance mainly for Negro females and females of mixed race. And, since Negro females and females of mixed race together constituted 97.2 per cent of all females engaged in gainful occupations (Table 38), it is evident that the marital condition of the gainfully occupied Negro and mixed females was practically the same as that of all gainfully occupied females. According to Table 40, of all gainfully occupied females 16 years of age and over in 1917, 52.7 per cent were single, 18.8 per cent were married, 18.8 per cent were consensually married, and 9.8 per cent were widowed or divorced.

Description of the occupation general tables.—Table 41 (p. 83) shows, for the Virgin Islands, the number and sex of the persons 10 years of age and over engaged in 1917 in each of 112 specified occupations and occupation groups. Similar statistics are presented for St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, and for the cities of Christiansted, Frederiksted, and Charlotte Amalie, in Table 42 (p. 85). Table 43 (p. 88) shows, for the Virgin Islands, the number of males and of females 10 years of age and over engaged in selected occupations and occupation groups, classified by age periods, and by color or race, and by marital condition for persons 16 years of age and over. Table 44 (p. 94) presents similar statistics for St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John and for the cities of Christiansted, Frederiksted, and Charlotte Amalie. The occupations selected for presentation in Tables 43 and 44 are those of the 112 occupations shown in Tables 41 and 42, which are of most importance, numerically, for the particular area.

TABLE 41.—TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX: 1917.

OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Population 10 years of age and over	21,191	9,644	11,547
All occupations	14,590	7,936	6,654
Agriculture and animal husbandry	6,084	3,880	2,204
Farmers	388	341	47
Farm and garden foremen and overseers	108	105	3
Farm and garden laborers	5,120	2,970	2,150
Farm watchmen	24	24	.....
Fishermen	426	425	1
Gardeners	18	15	3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,802	1,932	870
Apprentices to trades	88	84	4
Bakers and bakers' helpers	170	32	138
Blacksmiths	137	137	.....
Boilermakers	8	8	.....
Brick and stone masons	157	157	.....
Butchers	30	30	.....
Cabinetmakers	12	12	.....
Carpenters and joiners	457	457	.....
Cigar makers	18	17	1
Compositors, printers, and typesetters	21	19	2
Coopers	10	10	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses	549	1	548
Electricians and electrical engineers	15	15	.....
Engineers (mechanical)	6	6	.....
Engineers (stationary)	78	78	.....
Firemen (except fire department)	17	17	.....
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	10	10	.....
Hat makers (not in factory)	76	1	75
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	20	20	.....
Laborers (not otherwise specified):			
Charcoal burners	61	39	22
General and not specified laborers	268	214	54
Laborers, sugar factories	116	112	4
Other laborers in manufacturing	13	13	.....
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers	12	12	.....
Managers and superintendents (manufacturing)	10	10	.....
Manufacturers and officials	7	6	1
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	5	5	.....
Milliners and millinery dealers	6	.....	6
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, and enamelers	94	93	1
Piano and organ tuners	3	3	.....
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	5	5	.....
Saddlers	35	35	.....
Shipwrights	8	8	.....
Shoemakers and cobblers	77	77	.....
Sugar factory operatives (semiskilled)	17	17	.....
Tailors	107	107	.....
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	30	30	.....
Wheelwrights	17	17	.....
Other pursuits	32	18	14
Basket makers	4	2	2
Broom makers	2	1	1
Candy makers	2	.....	2
Mattress makers	3	3	.....
Net makers	2	2	.....
Other pursuits—Continued.			
Novelty and fancy workers	11	2	9
Sailmakers	3	3	.....
Ship calkers	3	3	.....
Ship riggers	2	2	.....
Transportation	842	642	200
Boatmen	43	43	.....
Captains, masters, mates, and pilots	14	14	.....
Carriage drivers and teamsters	39	37	2
Chauffeurs	8	8	.....
Hostlers and stable hands (not on farms)	49	49	.....
Laborers, road and street	27	25	2
Longshoremen and stevedores	402	217	185
Porters (street)	60	59	1
Proprietors, officials, and managers (not otherwise specified)	5	5	.....
Sailors and deck hands (except United States)	159	159	.....
Telegraph operators	17	16	1
Telephone operators	12	3	9
Other transportation pursuits	7	7	.....
Trade	872	360	512
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders	6	6	.....
Clerks in stores [1]	53	41	12
Hucksters, peddlers, and venders	348	29	319
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	42	42	.....
Merchants and dealers	156	97	59
Newsboys	4	4	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	263	141	122
Public service	621	621	.....
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	39	39	.....
Laborers, public service	3	3	.....
Officials and inspectors (United States)	21	21	.....
Officials (Army, Navy, and Marine)	25	25	.....
Policemen	49	49	.....
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States)	471	471	.....
Other public service pursuits	13	13	.....
Professional service	261	149	112
Authors, editors, and reporters	2	2	.....
Chemists	9	9	.....
Clergymen	27	27	.....
Dentists	3	3	.....
Lawyers, judges, and justices	8	8	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	46	40	6
Photographers	3	3	.....
Physicians and surgeons	8	8	.....
School-teachers	128	28	100
Other professional pursuits	7	7	.....
Semiprofessional pursuits	18	13	5
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions	8	6	2
Religious and charity workers	8	5	3
Other occupations	2	2	.....
Attendants and helpers (professional service)	2	1	1

[1] Some of the "clerks" in stores probably are "salesmen and saleswomen."

TABLE 41.—TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX: 1917—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Domestic and personal service	2,918	182	2,736	Clerical occupations	190	170	20
Barbers and hairdressers	12	11	1	Agents, canvassers, and collectors	10	8	2
Bartenders	13	12	1	Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	50	49	1
Boarding and lodging house keepers	6	1	5	Clerks (except clerks in stores)	77	65	12
Cooks	348	10	338	Messenger, errand, and office boys	46	45	1
Hotel and restaurant keepers	8	5	3	Stenographers and typewriters	7	3	4
Housekeepers and stewards	32	2	30				
Janitors and sextons	6	5	1				
Launderers and laundresses	1,303	3	1,300				
Midwives	11	.....	11				
Nurses[1]	129	6	123				
Saloon keepers	3	2	1				
Servants and waiters	1,046	124	922				
Other domestic service pursuits	1	1	.....				

[1] Includes trained, practical, and children's nurses.

TABLE 42.—TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917.

OCCUPATION.	ISLANDS.						CITIES.					
	St. Croix.		St. Thomas.		St. John.		Christiansted.		Frederiksted.		Charlotte Amalie.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Population 10 years of age and over	5,953	6,443	3,337	4,769	354	335	1,633	2,142	1,025	1,549	2,360	3,792
All occupations	5,073	4,056	2,611	2,463	252	135	1,327	1,187	778	838	1,849	2,035
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,303	2,125	444	56	133	23	513	245	262	145	99	19
Farmers	222	22	98	22	21	3	54	5	19	3	27	12
Farm and garden foremen and overseers	101	3	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Farm and garden laborers	2,681	2,098	201	32	88	20	334	240	162	141	29	5
Farm watchmen	16	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen	280	1	122	.....	23	.....	119	.....	80	1	33	.....
Gardeners	3	1	12	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,045	332	831	488	56	50	458	170	244	137	644	357
Apprentices to trades	* 61	4	23	.....	.....	.....	24	1	17	3	21	.....
Bakers and bakers' helpers	5	93	27	43	.....	2	1	49	4	41	24	41
Blacksmiths	92	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	18	.....	35	.....
Boilermakers	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Brick and stone masons	92	.....	62	.....	3	.....	47	.....	18	.....	45	.....
Butchers	13	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	5	.....
Cabinetmakers	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Carpenters and joiners	256	.....	184	.....	17	.....	122	.....	61	.....	147	.....
Cigar makers	7	.....	9	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	8	1
Compositors, printers, and typesetters	10	.....	9	2	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	9	1
Coopers	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses	1	215	.....	311	.....	22	.....	115	1	84	.....	268
Electricians and electrical engineers	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	7	.....
Engineers (mechanical)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Engineers (stationary)	57	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	14	.....	19	.....
Firemen (except fire department)	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Hat makers (not in factory)	.....	.....	1	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	12	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	7	.....
Laborers (not otherwise specified):												
Charcoal burners	5	1	6	1	28	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
General and not specified laborers	13	10	199	39	2	5	.....	1	7	7	135	33
Laborers, sugar factories	112	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	11	1	.....	.....
Other laborers in manufacturing	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Managers and superintendents (manufacturing)	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Manufacturers and officials	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Milliners and millinery dealers	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, and enamelers	48	.....	45	1	.....	.....	32	.....	14	.....	44	1
Piano and organ tuners	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Saddlers	33	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Shipwrights	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Shoemakers and cobblers	42	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	12	.....	32	.....
Sugar factory operatives (semiskilled)	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	67	.....	38	.....	2	.....	34	.....	24	.....	35	.....
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	16	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	6	.....	9	.....
Wheelwrights	14	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	2	.....

TABLE 42.—TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	ISLANDS.						CITIES.					
	St. Croix.		St. Thomas.		St. John.		Christiansted.		Frederiksted.		Charlotte Amalie.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Other pursuits	1	2	15	11	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	12	10
Basket makers	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broom makers	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Candy makers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mattress makers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Net makers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Novelty and fancy workers	.....	1	2	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Sailmakers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Ship calkers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Ship riggers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Transportation	207	11	391	189	44	.....	87	4	102	7	330	151
Boatmen	3	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	37	.....
Captains, masters, mates, and pilots	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Carriage drivers and teamsters	7	1	30	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	21	1
Chauffeurs	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hostlers and stable hands (not on farm)	43	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	17	.....	4	.....
Laborers, road and street	10	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	2	.....
Longshoremen and stevedores	52	1	165	184	.....	.....	1	.....	48	1	141	147
Porters (street)	34	1	25	.....	.....	.....	28	1	6	.....	22	.....
Proprietors, officials, and managers (not otherwise specified)	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sailors and deck hands (except United States)	30	.....	87	.....	42	.....	17	.....	12	.....	83	.....
Telegraph operators	7	1	9	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	9	.....
Telephone operators	2	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	3
Other transportation pursuits	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Trade	123	222	237	290	.....	.....	58	131	53	80	214	250
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Clerks in stores[1]	18	9	23	3	.....	.....	10	2	7	6	23	3
Hucksters, peddlers, and venders	10	95	19	224	.....	.....	7	68	.....	23	5	186
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	23	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	13	.....	18	.....
Merchants and dealers	44	37	53	22	.....	.....	19	16	19	17	50	20
Newsboys	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	24	81	117	41	.....	.....	12	45	12	34	112	41
Public service	155	.....	464	.....	2	.....	85	.....	40	.....	348	.....
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	16	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	18	.....
Laborers, public service	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Officials and inspectors (United States)	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	9	.....
Officials (Army, Navy, and Marine)	4	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	18	.....
Policemen	27	.....	20	.....	2	.....	10	.....	12	.....	20	.....
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States)	94	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	18	.....	274	.....
Other public service pursuits	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....

[1] Some of the "clerks" in stores probably are "salesmen and saleswomen."

TABLE 42.—TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	ISLANDS.						CITIES.					
	St. Croix.		St. Thomas.		St. John.		Christiansted.		Frederiksted.		Charlotte Amalie.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Professional service	81	56	66	49	2	7	43	27	21	19	57	43
Authors, editors, and reporters	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chemists	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Clergymen	16	.....	10	.....	1	.....	7	.....	7	.....	9	.....
Dentists	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Lawyers, judges, and justices	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	15	4	25	1	.....	1	14	4	1	.....	23	1
Photographers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Physicians and surgeons	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....
School-teachers	21	46	7	48	.....	6	8	20	6	17	6	42
Other professional pursuits	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Semiprofessional pursuits:												
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....
Religious and charity workers	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	3	.....
Other occupations	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attendants and helpers (professional service)	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic and personal service	85	1,301	83	1,380	14	55	41	604	32	447	68	1,205
Barbers and hairdressers	4	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	7	.....
Bartenders	8	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	4	.....
Boarding and lodging house keepers	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Cooks	3	171	7	164	.....	3	2	62	.....	65	4	152
Hotel and restaurant keepers	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3
Housekeepers and stewards	2	17	.....	12	.....	1	2	3	.....	10	.....	6
Janitors and sextons	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....
Launderers and laundresses	2	562	.....	705	1	33	1	303	1	194	.....	616
Midwives	.....	7	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2
Nurses [1]	4	74	2	49	.....	.....	4	22	.....	22	1	39
Saloon keepers	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Servants and waiters	57	464	54	441	13	17	24	209	23	149	43	385
Other domestic service pursuits	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerical occupations	74	9	95	11	1	.....	42	6	21	3	89	10
Agents, canvassers, and collectors	3	.....	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	2
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	23	.....	26	1	.....	.....	7	.....	12	.....	25	1
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	28	8	36	4	1	.....	18	5	7	3	33	3
Messenger, errand, and office boys	19	1	26	.....	.....	.....	15	1	3	.....	24	.....
Stenographers and typewriters	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4

[1] Includes trained, practical, and children's nurses.

TABLE 43.—TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN SELECTED
BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16

	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.			AGE PERIODS.									
		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	10 to 13 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		21 to 30 years.		31 to 44 years.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Population 10 years of age and over.	21,191	9,641	11,547	934	1,026	469	473	1,055	1,230	2,224	2,529	2,364	2,721
2	All occupations	14,590	7,936	6,654	59	89	208	167	925	783	2,158	1,856	2,295	1,878
3	Agriculture and animal husbandry.	6,084	3,880	2,204	27	24	95	64	331	260	888	664	1,171	599
4	Farmers	388	341	47	...	...	...	...	5	1	32	2	89	12
5	Farm and garden foremen and overseers.	108	105	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	46	1
6	Farm and garden laborers	5,120	2,970	2,150	27	24	88	64	289	259	759	660	862	584
7	Farm watchmen	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
8	Fishermen	426	425	1	...	...	7	...	35	...	90	1	159	...
9	Gardeners	18	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2
10	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	2,802	1,932	870	12	4	47	4	254	80	537	214	582	256
11	Apprentices to trades	88	84	4	12	...	41	...	27	4	3	...	1	...
12	Bakers and bakers' helpers	170	32	138	...	...	...	1	7	9	8	18	8	40
13	Blacksmiths	137	137	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	33	...	47	...
14	Brick and stone masons	157	157	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	40	...	61	...
15	Butchers	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	3	...
16	Cabinetmakers	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
17	Carpenters and joiners	457	457	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	136	...	151	...
18	Cigar makers	18	17	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	3	...
19	Compositors, printers, and typesetters.	21	19	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	6	1	...	...
20	Coopers	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
21	Dressmakers and seamstresses	549	1	548	...	...	...	1	1	45	...	144	...	166
22	Electricians and electrical engineers.	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	1	...
23	Engineers (stationary)	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	33	...	23	...
24	Firemen (except fire department).	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...
25	Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
26	Hat makers (not in factory)	76	1	75	...	3	...	2	...	9	1	30	...	12
27	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths.	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	3	...
	Laborers (not otherwise specified):													
28	Charcoal burners	61	39	22	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	6	14	5
29	General and not specified laborers.	268	214	54	...	1	2	...	14	5	67	5	60	27
30	Laborers, sugar factories	116	112	4	...	...	3	...	10	...	34	2	44	1
31	Other laborers in manufacturing.	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	2	...
32	Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	5	...
33	Managers and manufacturers (manufacturing).	17	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...
34	Painters, glaziers, varnishers, and enamelers.	94	93	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	25	...	34	...
35	Saddlers	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	14	...
36	Shoemakers and cobblers	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	28	...	19	...
37	Sugar factory operatives (semiskilled).	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...
38	Tailors	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	36	...	33	...
39	Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	8	...
40	Wheelwrights	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...
41	Other manufacturing pursuits	73	53	20	...	...	...	...	2	4	11	7	15	5

OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, COLOR OR RACE, AND SEX, AND YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917.

AGE PERIODS—continued.				COLOR OR RACE.								MARITAL CONDITION OF OCCUPIED PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.								
45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.		White.		Negro.		Mixed.		All other.		Single.		Married.		Consensually married.		Widowed and divorced.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2,105	2,498	493	1,070	1,054	607	7,270	8,679	1,288	2,253	32	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1,955	1,575	336	306	947	178	6,000	5,430	960	1,040	29	6	3,495	3,370	2,321	1,203	1,503	1,201	350	624	2
1,153	499	215	94	172	7	3,450	2,109	244	88	14	..	1,587	690	1,111	534	869	719	191	173	3
172	24	43	8	68	4	233	35	39	8	1	..	67	15	202	11	40	3	32	18	4
50	1	2	.....	12	1	80	2	13	.....	.....	..	19	1	55	1	25	.....	6	1	5
792	473	153	86	16	1	2,804	2,069	137	80	13	..	1,344	673	686	521	694	714	131	154	6
10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1	.....	.....	..	5	.....	13	.....	3	.....	3	....	7
120	.....	14	.....	76	....	298	1	51	.....	.....	..	146	.....	150	.....	104	1	18	....	8
9	1	1	.....	.....	1	12	2	3	.....	.....	..	6	1	5	1	3	1	1	....	9
430	262	70	50	90	97	1,468	458	369	313	5	2	764	505	634	201	381	51	94	105	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	69	3	13	1	.....	..	30	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11
8	58	1	12	1	1	26	108	5	29	.....	..	10	72	12	36	7	9	3	20	12
23	.....	4	.....	5	....	116	.....	16	.....	.....	..	61	.....	41	.....	31	.....	4	....	13
42	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	17	.....	.....	..	53	.....	58	.....	35	.....	11	....	14
14	.....	1	.....	13	....	12	.....	5	.....	.....	..	5	.....	19	.....	3	.....	3	....	15
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	..	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	....	16
91	.....	17	.....	5	....	368	.....	83	.....	1	..	196	.....	154	.....	83	.....	24	....	17
4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	6	.....	2	..	12	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	18
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	2	10	.....	.....	..	11	2	5	.....	2	.....	1	....	19
6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	....	20
.....	162	.....	30	.....	21	1	261	.....	264	...	2	1	365	.....	93	.....	26	....	63	21
1	.....	.....	.....	6	....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	..	7	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22
12	.....	.....	.....	16	....	39	.....	23	.....	.....	..	29	.....	38	.....	9	.....	2	....	23
6	.....	.....	.....	1	....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	..	2	.....	7	.....	7	.....	1	....	24
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	..	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	1	1	.....	..	1	8	.....	49	.....	1	.....	12	26
9	.....	1	.....	1	....	10	.....	9	.....	.....	..	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	....	27
13	8	3	.....	.....	.....	36	20	3	2	.....	..	9	6	22	12	5	2	3	2	28
59	10	12	6	8	1	187	48	18	5	1	..	84	33	58	4	63	11	7	5	29
20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	100	4	12	.....	.....	..	40	2	25	1	41	1	3	....	30
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	..	6	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	31
1	.....	.....	.....	7	....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	..	4	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	32
5	.....	.....	.....	9	....	2	.....	5	1	.....	..	3	1	11	.....	1	.....	1	....	33
18	1	3	.....	4	....	58	1	31	.....	.....	..	47	.....	19	1	23	.....	4	....	34
10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	6	.....	.....	..	10	.....	19	.....	5	.....	1	....	35
18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	27	.....	.....	..	42	.....	22	.....	9	.....	4	....	36
5	.....	.....	.....	3	....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	..	5	.....	7	.....	1	.....	4	....	37
19	.....	4	.....	2	....	80	.....	25	.....	.....	..	49	.....	31	.....	23	.....	4	....	38
10	.....	1	.....	1	....	21	.....	8	.....	.....	..	10	.....	10	.....	8	.....	2	....	39
7	.....	4	.....	2	....	12	.....	3	.....	.....	..	3	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2	....	40
22	2	3	2	4	....	33	10	15	10	1	..	16	12	25	5	8	1	4	2	41

TABLE 43.—TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN SELECTED BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16

	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.			AGE PERIODS.									
		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	10 to 13 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		21 to 30 years.		31 to 44 years.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
42	Transportation	842	642	200	....	.....	4	...	59	16	170	70	226	64
43	Boatmen	43	43	.....	....	.....	...	...	1	.....	9	.....	16	.....
44	Captains, masters, mates, and pilots.	14	14	.....	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....
45	Carriage drivers and teamsters.	39	37	2	....	.....	...	...	1	.....	3	1	15	1
46	Hostlers and stable hands (not on farms).	49	49	.....	....	.....	...	...	8	.....	14	.....	16	.....
47	Laborers, road and street	27	25	2	....	.....	...	...	3	.....	7	.....	9	1
48	Longshoremen and stevedores	402	217	185	....	.....	1	...	15	13	63	62	85	64
49	Porters (street)	60	59	1	....	.....	...	...	2	.....	14	.....	19	.....
50	Sailors and deck hands (except United States).	159	159	.....	....	.....	2	...	19	.....	40	.....	55	.....
51	Telegraph operators	17	16	1	....	.....	...	...	6	.....	5	1	4	.....
52	Telephone operators	12	3	9	....	.....	...	...	1	3	2	6	.....	.....
53	Other transportation pursuits.	20	20	.....	....	...	1	...	3	.....	10	.....	1	.....
54	Trade	872	360	512	2	1	23	8	68	42	84	76	96	132
55	Clerks in stores[1]	53	41	12	....	.....	2	2	10	2	12	1	9	3
56	Hucksters, peddlers, and venders.	348	29	319	1	.....	3	1	8	2	2	28	7	90
57	Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.	42	42	.....	....	.....	1	...	6	.....	13	.....	11	.....
58	Merchants and dealers	156	97	59	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	14	5	38	14
59	Salesmen and saleswomen	263	141	122	1	1	16	5	41	38	43	42	26	25
60	Other pursuits in trade	10	10	.....	....	.....	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
61	Public service	621	621	.....	....	.....	...	...	124	.....	353	.....	94	.....
62	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.	39	39	.....	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	4	.....	8	.....
63	Officials and inspectors (United States).	21	21	.....	....	.....	...	...	1	.....	6	.....	8	.....
64	Officials (Army, Navy, and Marine).	25	25	.....	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
65	Policemen	49	49	.....	....	.....	...	...	3	.....	18	.....	23	.....
66	Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States).	471	471	.....	....	.....	...	...	120	.....	311	.....	37	.....
67	Other public service pursuits.	16	16	.....	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....
68	Professional service	261	149	112	....	.....	4	4	16	23	49	6 3	49	33
69	Clergymen	27	27	.....	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	4	.....	14	.....
70	Musicians and teachers of music.	46	40	6	....	.....	...	...	10	2	23	1	5	3
71	School-teachers	128	28	100	....	.....	4	4	2	20	9	29	8	27
72	Other professional occupations	40	40	.....	....	.....	...	...	3	.....	11	.....	14	.....
73	Other professional service pursuits.	20	14	6	....	.....	...	...	1	1	2	.....	8	3
74	Domestic and personal service.	2,918	182	2,736	14	60	28	86	40	360	34	791	31	790
75	Barbers and hairdressers	12	11	1	....	.....	...	...	1	.....	3	.....	4	1
76	Bartenders	13	12	1	....	.....	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	7	1
77	Cooks	348	10	338	....	.....	...	...	2	22	1	104	2	92
78	Housekeepers and stewards	32	2	30	....	.....	...	...	1	2	1	7	.....	11
79	Launderers and laundresses	1,303	3	1,300	....	2	...	3	.....	74	2	328	1	516
80	Midwives	11	.....	11	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3
81	Nurses[2]	129	6	123	....	.....	...	3	.....	25	2	30	2	26
82	Servants and waiters	1,016	124	922	14	58	28	80	35	237	20	318	9	139
83	Other domestic service pursuits.	24	14	10	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	4	.....	6	1

[1] Some of the "clerks" in stores probably are "salesmen and saleswomen."

OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, COLOR OR RACE, AND SEX, AND YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1917—Continued.

AGE PERIODS—continued.				COLOR OR RACE.								MARITAL CONDITION OF OCCUPIED PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.								
45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.		White.		Negro.		Mixed.		All other.		Single.		Married.		Consensually married.		Widowed and divorced.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
170	46	13	4	22	3	556	187	64	10	...	..	249	111	190	18	175	55	24	16	42
15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	19	.....	9	.....	3	....	43
5	.....	.....	.....	3	....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	44
17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36	2	1	.....	.....	.....	10	1	14	1	12	.....	1	....	45
9	.....	2	.....	1	....	44	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	18	.....	6	.....	1	....	46
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	4	.....	.....	.....	10	1	7	1	7	.....	1	....	47
49	44	4	4	.....	.....	207	182	10	3	.....	.....	95	100	36	15	74	55	11	15	48
23	1	1	.....	.....	.....	53	1	6	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	13	.....	22	.....	2	1	49
40	.....	3	.....	4	....	137	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	66	.....	38	.....	4	....	50
1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	7	.....	.....	1	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	52
5	.....	.....	.....	6	....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	53
74	194	13	59	52	14	180	353	128	144	...	1	159	285	128	94	31	28	17	96	54
8	3	.....	1	5	2	18	3	18	7	.....	..	21	9	13	.....	4	.....	1	1	55
7	150	1	48	6	1	18	267	5	51	.....	..	16	152	7	68	1	24	1	74	56
7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	10	.....	1	....	57
38	30	7	10	21	7	32	28	44	21	.....	..	19	23	62	18	3	2	13	16	58
14	11	.....	.....	16	4	68	55	57	62	...	1	85	101	26	8	13	2	....	5	59
.....	.....	1	.....	4	....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	....	60
42	.....	8	.....	506	....	83	.....	26	.....	6	..	495	.....	99	.....	17	.....	10	....	61
20	.....	7	.....	1	....	34	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	16	.....	4	.....	4	....	62
6	.....	.....	.....	10	....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	12	.....	3	.....	2	....	63
3	.....	.....	.....	24	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
4	.....	1	.....	3	....	36	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	26	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	65
3	.....	.....	.....	459	....	5	.....	1	.....	6	..	448	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	1	....	66
6	.....	.....	.....	9	....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	1	.....	3	....	67
24	20	7	2	54	32	59	35	36	45	...	..	72	96	63	7	6	.....	4	5	68
8	.....	1	.....	20	....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	....	69
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	30	2	10	3	.....	.....	32	6	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	70
3	18	2	2	3	28	18	31	7	41	.....	..	11	86	10	6	1	.....	2	4	71
10	.....	2	.....	24	....	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	24	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	72
2	2	1	.....	7	3	3	2	4	1	.....	.....	3	4	10	1	.....	.....	1	1	73
29	552	6	97	4	21	146	2,280	28	432	4	3	88	1,666	32	348	16	347	4	229	74
3	.....	.....	.....	1	....	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	....	75
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	76
5	108	....	12	.....	1	7	296	2	41	1	..	5	191	5	62	.....	49	.....	36	77
.....	9	....	1	.....	8	2	13	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	5	2	.....	.....	5	78
.....	327	....	50	.....	3	3	1,079	.....	216	...	2	2	733	.....	223	1	212	....	127	79
.....	2	....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	80
2	27	....	12	.....	8	5	78	1	37	.....	.....	3	93	2	12	1	5	....	10	81
14	74	4	16	2	....	107	805	13	116	2	1	60	621	11	39	9	81	2	40	82
2	5	2	4	1	....	7	4	5	6	1	..	9	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	7	83

[1] Includes trained, practical, and children's nurses.

TABLE 43.—TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN SELECTED BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16

	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.			AGE PERIODS.									
		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	10 to 13 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		21 to 30 years.		31 to 44 years.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
84	Clerical occupations.....	190	170	20	4	.....	7	1	33	2	43	11	46	4
85	Agents, canvassers, and collectors.	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1
86	Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.	50	49	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	19		12	.....
87	Clerks (except clerks in stores)	77	65	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	15	7	26	2
88	Messenger, errand, and office boys.	46	45	1	4	.....	7	1	14	.....	7	.....	5	.....
89	Stenographers and typewriters	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1

OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, COLOR OR RACE, AND SEX, AND YEARS OF AGE AND OVER 1917—Continued.

AGE PERIODS—continued.				COLOR OR RACE.								MARITAL CONDITION OF OCCUPIED PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.								
45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.		White.		Negro.		Mixed.		All other.		Single.		Married.		Consensually married.		Widowed and divorced.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
33	2	4	.....	47	4	58	8	65	8	.....	.....	81	17	64	1	8	1	6	.....	84
3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	85
12	.....	2	.....	18	.....	8	.....	23	1	.....	.....	18	1	26	.....	2	.....	3	.....	86
11	1	1	.....	22	3	16	4	27	5	.....	.....	36	11	24	1	2	.....	3	.....	87
7	.....	1	.....	5	.....	32	1	8	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
ST. CROIX.															
MALES	5,073	167	546	1,261	1,500	1,369	230	281	4,281	492	16	2,172	1,413	1,082	239
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,303	93	277	764	998	994	177	67	3,041	181	11	1,373	888	790	159
Farmers	222	...	3	19	60	114	26	51	155	15	1	39	135	26	22
Farm and garden foremen and overseers	101	...	2	3	45	49	2	12	76	13	...	17	55	23	6
Farm and garden laborers	2,681	91	248	692	777	736	137	3	2,552	113	13	1,207	608	651	121
Farm watchmen	16	...	...	1	8	6	1	...	15	1	...	2	9	3	2
Fishermen	280	2	24	49	108	86	11	1	211	38	...	105	81	84	8
Gardeners	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,045	47	159	272	312	224	31	32	829	182	2	432	308	202	56
Apprentices to trades	61	44	16	1	...	...	...	2	53	6	...	17	...	...	...
Blacksmiths	92	...	24	21	34	12	1	2	83	7	...	45	24	20	3
Brick and stone masons	92	...	4	25	34	26	3	...	85	7	...	33	29	21	9
Butchers	13	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	9	4	...	2	8	2	1
Cabinetmakers	11	...	2	2	3	2	2	...	6	5	...	5	3	1	2
Carpenters and joiners	256	...	44	70	81	54	7	1	233	22	...	122	74	47	13
Compositors, printers, and typesetters	10	...	6	2	...	1	1	...	6	4	...	6	3	...	1
Engineers (stationary)	57	...	9	23	17	8	...	9	31	17	...	24	22	9	2
Fireman (except fire department)	10	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	9	1	...	...	5	4	1
General and not specified laborers	13	...	1	1	2	5	4	...	13	...	...	5	5	2	1
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	12	...	3	2	1	5	1	...	8	4	...	6	4	...	2
Laborers, sugar factories	112	3	10	31	44	20	1	...	100	12	...	40	25	41	3
Managers and manufacturers (manufacturing)	11	...	...	2	7	2	...	7	1	3	...	2	8	...	1
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, and enamelers	48	...	9	16	16	7	...	2	29	17	...	28	8	9	3
Saddlers	33	...	2	8	13	10	...	...	28	5	...	9	18	5	1
Shoemakers and cobblers	42	...	8	12	6	14	2	...	24	18	...	22	11	7	2
Sugar factory operatives (semiskilled)	17	...	2	6	4	5	...	3	8	6	...	5	7	1	4
Tailors	67	...	9	25	20	11	2	...	50	17	...	32	18	16	1
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	16	...	5	2	5	4	...	1	9	6	...	6	4	6	...
Wheelwrights	14	...	1	2	2	6	3	1	11	2	...	2	9	1	2
Other manufacturing pursuits	58	...	4	15	19	16	4	4	33	19	2	21	23	10	4
Transportation	207	1	25	58	67	51	5	10	180	17	...	94	56	52	4
Hostlers and stable hands (not on farms)	43	...	7	11	15	8	2	1	39	3	...	21	16	5	1
Laborers, road and street	10	...	1	4	3	2	...	...	8	2	...	5	2	3	...
Longshoremen and stevedores	52	...	3	12	20	16	1	...	51	1	...	26	9	16	1
Porters (street)	34	...	2	8	10	13	1	...	32	2	...	16	6	11	1
Sailors and deck hands (except United States)	30	...	5	7	10	7	1	1	28	1	...	7	11	11	1
Other transportation pursuits	38	1	7	16	9	5	...	8	22	8	...	19	12	6	...
Trade	123	3	18	30	31	33	5	17	73	33	...	50	46	15	9
Clerks in stores [1]	18	...	6	4	3	5	...	3	7	8	...	11	7	...	...
Hucksters, peddlers, and vendors	10	1	1	2	3	3	...	2	7	1	...	7	...	1	1
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	23	...	2	9	7	4	1	...	23	...	...	8	7	7	1
Merchants and dealers	44	...	...	7	14	19	4	9	21	14	...	9	26	2	7
Salesmen	21	2	7	8	5	2	...	1	15	8	...	13	4	5	...
Other pursuits in trade	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...

[1] Some of the "clerks" in stores probably are "salesmen."

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
ST. CROIX—Continued.															
MALES—Contd.															
Public service	155	...	27	77	28	20	3	107	34	14	...	109	35	6	5
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	16	...	....	.....	4	10	2	....	14	2	...	5	8	.....	3
Officials and inspectors (United States.)	10	...	1	4	2	3	....	4	1	5	...	4	4	1	1
Policemen	27	...	1	10	11	4	1	3	17	7	...	7	16	4	....
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States.)	94	...	25	60	7	2	....	93	1	....	...	90	4	....	....
Other public service pursuits	8	...	....	3	4	1	....	7	1	....	...	3	3	1	1
Professional service	81	4	4	28	29	14	2	31	30	20	...	33	39	3	2
Clergymen	16	...	....	2	10	4	....	12	3	1	...	8	7	.....	1
Musicians and teachers of music	15	...	1	9	3	1	1	....	12	3	...	10	4	1	....
School-teachers	21	4	2	7	6	2	....	1	13	7	...	8	8	.....	1
Other professional service pursuits	29	...	1	10	10	7	1	18	2	9	...	7	20	2	....
Domestic and personal service	85	15	18	14	15	18	5	1	68	16	...	42	16	10	2
Servants and waiters	57	15	14	9	5	11	3	....	47	10	...	28	7	5	2
Other domestic service pursuits	28	...	4	5	10	7	2	1	21	6	...	14	9	5	....
Clerical occupations	74	4	18	18	17	15	2	19	26	29	...	39	25	4	2
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	23	...	1	10	6	6	....	8	4	11	...	9	11	2	1
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	28	...	9	4	9	5	1	9	8	11	...	17	9	1	1
Messenger, errand, and office boys	19	4	7	3	1	3	1	....	14	5	...	10	4	1	....
Other clerical pursuits	4	...	1	1	1	1	....	2	.....	2	...	3	1	.....	....
FEMALES	4,056	165	522	1,178	1,104	928	159	57	3,528	468	3	1,808	805	932	346
Agriculture and animal husbandry	2,125	87	259	652	577	461	89	6	2,042	77	...	662	512	712	152
Farmers	22	...	1	1	4	11	5	4	17	1	...	5	6	2	9
Farm and garden laborers	2,098	87	258	649	572	448	84	1	2,021	76	...	655	505	709	142
Other agricultural pursuits	5	...	....	2	1	2	....	1	4	.....	...	2	1	1	1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	332	1	39	74	88	105	25	10	202	118	2	203	72	20	36
Bakers and bakers' helpers	93	...	5	14	27	38	9	1	74	18	...	44	29	6	14
Dressmakers and seamstresses	215	...	27	55	56	65	12	9	108	96	2	144	39	11	21
General and not specified laborers	10	1	2	1	3	.....	3	....	10	.....	...	6	1	2	....
Other manufacturing pursuits	14	...	5	4	2	2	1	....	10	4	...	9	3	1	1
Transportation	11	...	2	6	1	2	....	2	5	4	...	7	3	.....	1

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
ST. CROIX—Continued.															
FEMALES—Contd.															
Trade	222	7	26	42	52	82	13	5	150	67	...	132	39	12	32
Hucksters, peddlers, and venders	95	1	2	10	22	52	8	....	82	13	...	44	21	9	20
Merchants and dealers	37	...	.....	5	10	18	4	1	19	17	...	17	12	1	7
Saleswomen	81	4	23	26	18	10	....	2	46	33	...	65	6	2	4
Other pursuits in trade	9	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	4	...	6	.....	.....	1
Professional service	56	2	12	15	15	11	1	22	14	20	...	48	3	.....	3
School-teachers	46	2	10	14	10	9	1	18	11	17	...	40	2	.....	2
Other professional service pursuits	10	...	2	1	5	2	....	4	3	3	...	8	1	.....	1
Domestic and personal service	1,301	67	182	386	369	266	31	10	1,111	179	1	749	175	188	122
Cooks	171	...	11	46	49	62	3	1	157	13	...	82	40	27	22
Housekeepers and stewards	17	...	1	5	7	3	1	4	6	7	...	10	3	.....	4
Laundresses	562	1	29	153	228	136	15	2	476	84	...	298	99	109	55
Nurses [1]	74	1	18	18	15	16	6	2	55	17	...	51	10	3	9
Servants and waiters	464	65	123	162	67	43	4	....	413	50	1	305	19	49	26
Other domestic service pursuits	13	...	.....	2	3	6	2	1	4	8	...	3	4	.....	6
Clerical occupations	9	1	2	3	2	1	....	2	4	3	...	7	1	.....	....
ST. THOMAS.															
MALES	2,611	87	313	833	732	529	87	660	1,518	420	13	1,210	822	392	100
Agriculture and animal husbandry	444	22	40	83	142	131	26	103	301	40	...	151	190	58	23
Farmers	98	...	2	12	26	45	13	16	67	15	...	24	56	12	6
Farm and garden laborers	201	20	32	39	60	42	8	13	170	18	...	90	60	26	5
Fishermen	122	2	6	29	48	34	3	74	43	5	...	30	65	15	10
Gardeners	12	...	.....	1	4	6	1	....	10	2	...	3	5	3	1
Other agricultural pursuits	11	...	.....	2	4	4	1	....	11	....	...	4	4	2	1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	831	12	87	254	254	190	34	58	596	174	3	311	298	174	36
Apprentices to trades	23	9	11	2	1	.....	.....	....	16	7	...	13	.....	1	....
Bakers and bakers' helpers	27	...	7	7	4	8	1	1	23	3	...	8	9	7	3
Blacksmiths	45	...	6	12	13	11	3	3	33	9	...	16	17	11	1
Brick and stone masons	62	...	7	15	26	14	....	....	53	9	...	19	28	14	1
Butchers	17	...	1	10	2	3	1	13	3	1	...	3	11	1	2
Carpenters and joiners	184	...	14	62	64	36	8	4	125	54	1	63	76	34	11
Engineers (stationary)	21	...	1	10	6	4	....	7	8	6	...	5	16	.....	....
General and not specified laborers	199	2	13	65	58	53	8	8	172	18	1	78	52	61	6
Other laborers in manufacturing	18	...	3	6	6	3	....	....	16	2	...	6	7	5	....
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, and enamelers	45	...	4	9	18	11	3	2	29	14	...	19	11	14	1
Shoemakers and cobblers	35	...	2	16	13	4	....	....	26	9	...	20	11	2	2
Tailors	38	...	6	10	13	7	2	2	29	7	...	15	13	7	3
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	14	...	.....	4	3	6	1	....	12	2	...	4	6	2	2
Other manufacturing pursuits	103	1	12	26	27	30	7	18	51	33	1	42	41	15	4

[1] Includes trained, practical, and children's nurses.

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
ST. THOMAS—Continued.															
MALES—Continued.															
Transportation	391	3	25	102	148	107	6	12	342	37	...	137	110	121	20
Boatmen	40	...	1	8	14	15	2	....	34	6	...	11	17	9	3
Carriage drivers and teamsters	30	...	....	2	11	16	1	....	29	1	...	8	11	10	1
Laborers, road and street	15	...	2	3	6	4	....	....	13	2	...	5	5	4	1
Longshoremen and stevedores	165	1	12	51	65	33	3	....	156	9	...	69	27	58	10
Porters (street)	25	...	....	6	9	10	....	....	21	4	...	6	7	11	1
Sailors and deck hands (except United States)	87	2	5	23	36	21	....	3	77	7	...	25	32	25	3
Other transportation pursuits	29	...	5	9	7	8	....	9	12	8	...	13	11	4	1
Trade	237	22	50	54	62	41	8	35	107	95	...	109	82	16	8
Clerks in stores[1]	23	2	4	8	6	3	....	2	11	10	...	10	6	4	1
Hucksters, peddlers, and venders	19	3	7	.....	4	4	1	4	11	4	...	9	7	.....	....
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	19	1	4	4	4	3	3	....	19	....	...	7	8	3	....
Merchants and dealers	53	...	....	7	24	19	3	12	11	30	...	10	36	1	6
Salesmen	117	15	34	35	21	12	....	15	53	49	...	72	22	8	....
Other pursuits in trade	6	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	2	2	...	1	3	.....	1
Public service	464	...	97	276	64	22	5	399	48	11	6	384	64	11	5
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	23	...	....	4	4	10	5	1	20	2	...	10	8	4	1
Officials and inspectors (United States)	11	...	....	2	6	3	....	6	1	4	...	.....	8	2	1
Officials (Army, Navy, and Marine)	21	...	....	10	9	2	....	20	1	....	...	9	12	.....	....
Policemen	20	...	2	8	10	.....	....	....	18	2	...	5	10	5	....
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States)	377	...	95	251	30	1	....	366	4	1	6	358	18	.....	1
Other public service pursuits	12	...	....	1	5	6	....	6	4	2	...	2	8	.....	2
Professional service	66	...	12	20	20	9	5	23	28	15	...	38	23	3	2
Clergymen	10	...	....	1	4	4	1	8	1	1	...	5	5	.....	....
Musicians and teachers of music	25	...	9	14	2	.....	....	....	18	7	...	22	2	1	....
Other professional service pursuits	31	...	3	5	14	5	4	15	9	7	...	11	16	2	2
Domestic and personal service	83	21	17	19	14	11	1	3	64	12	4	39	16		2
Servants and waiters	54	21	16	11	2	3	1	2	47	3	2	25	4	4	....
Other domestic service pursuits	29	...	1	8	12	8	....	1	17	9	2	14	12	1	2
Clerical occupations	95	7	15	25	28	18	2	27	32	36	...	41	39	4	4
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	26	...	3	9	6	6	2	10	4	12	...	9	15	.....	2
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	36	...	3	11	16	6	....	12	8	16	...	18	15	1	2
Messenger, errand, and office boys	26	7	7	4	4	4	....	5	18	3	...	11	6	2	....
Other clerical pursuits	7	...	2	1	2	2	....	....	2	5	...	3	3	1	....

[1] Some of the "clerks" in stores probably are "salesmen."

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
ST. THOMAS—Continued.															
FEMALES	2,463	82	242	643	740	613	143	121	1,798	541	3	1,486	375	258	262
Agriculture and animal husbandry	56	...	....	8	18	27	3	1	46	9	...	19	19	4	14
Farmers	22	...	....	1	7	12	2	....	16	6	...	10	5	1	6
Farm and garden laborers	32	...	....	7	9	15	1	....	29	3	...	9	13	2	8
Other agricultural pursuits	2	...	....	.....	2	.....	....	1	1	....	...	.....	1	1	....
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	488	7	34	127	158	139	23	87	227	174	...	275	114	29	63
Bakers and bakers' helpers	43	1	4	4	13	18	3	....	32	11	...	27	7	3	5
Dressmakers and seamstresses	311	1	16	81	107	89	17	12	149	150	...	204	52	15	39
Hat makers (not in factory)	75	5	9	30	12	19	....	74	.....	1	...	8	49	1	12
General and not specified laborers	39	...	2	4	22	9	2	1	34	4	...	25	2	8	4
Other manufacturing pursuits	20	...	3	8	4	4	1	....	12	8	...	11	4	2	3
Transportation	189	...	14	64	63	44	4	1	182	6	...	104	15	55	15
Longshoremen and stevedores	184	...	13	61	62	44	4	....	181	3	...	99	15	55	15
Other transportation pursuits	5	...	1	3	1	.....	....	1	1	3	...	5	.....	.....	....
Trade	290	2	16	34	80	112	46	9	203	77	1	153	55	16	64
Hucksters, peddlers, and venders	224	...	....	18	68	98	40	1	185	38	...	108	47	15	54
Merchants and dealers	22	...	....	.....	4	12	6	6	9	7	...	6	6	1	9
Saleswomen	41	2	15	16	7	1	....	2	9	29	1	36	2	.....	1
Other pursuits in trade	3	...	1	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	3	...	3	.....	.....	....
Professional service	49	...	10	12	17	9	1	10	16	23	...	43	4	.....	2
School-teachers	48	...	10	12	16	9	1	10	16	22	...	42	4	.....	2
Other professional service pursuits	1	...	....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	....
Domestic and personal service	1,380	73	168	390	402	281	66	11	1,120	247	2	882	168	153	104
Cooks	164	...	10	57	42	46	9	....	136	28	...	106	22	22	14
Housekeepers and stewards	12	...	1	2	4	5	....	4	6	2	...	10	1	.....	1
Laundresses	705	3	39	166	275	187	35	1	574	128	2	412	122	98	70
Nurses[1]	49	2	7	12	11	11	6	6	23	20	...	42	2	2	1
Servants and waiters	441	68	111	151	68	31	12	....	376	65	...	310	19	31	13
Other domestic service pursuits	9	...	....	2	2	1	4	....	5	4	...	2	2	.....	5
Clerical occupations	11	...	....	8	2	1	....	2	4	5	...	10	.....	1	....

[1] Includes trained, practical, and children's nurses.

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
ST. JOHN.															
MALES	252	13	36	64	63	57	19	3	201	48	...	113	86	29	11
Agriculture and animal husbandry	133	7	14	41	31	28	12	2	108	23	...	63	33	21	9
Farmers	21	...	....	1	3	13	4	1	11	9	...	4	11	2	4
Farm and garden laborers	88	4	9	28	25	14	8	....	82	6	...	47	18	14	5
Fishermen	23	3	5	12	3	.....	.....	1	14	8	...	11	4	5	....
Other agricultural pursuits	1	...	....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	...	1	.....	.....	....
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	56	...	8	11	16	16	5	....	43	13	...	21	28	5	2
Carpenters and joiners	17	...	4	4	6	1	2	....	10	7	...	11	4	2	....
Charcoal burners	28	...	4	5	9	8	2	....	26	2	...	6	18	3	1
Other manufacturing pursuits	11	...	....	2	1	7	1	....	7	4	...	4	6	.....	1
Transportation	44	...	9	10	11	12	2	....	34	10	...	18	24	2	....
Sailors and deck hands (except United States)	42	...	9	10	9	12	2	....	32	10	...	17	23	2	....
Other transportation pursuits	2	...	....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	2	.....	...	1	1	.....	....
Public service	2	...	....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	1	1	...	2	.....	.....	....
Professional service	2	...	....	1	.....	1	.....	....	1	1	...	1	1	.....	....
Domestic and personal service	14	6	5	1	2	.....	.....	....	14	.....	...	7	.....	1	....
Servants and waiters	13	6	5	.....	2	.....	.....	....	13	.....	...	7	.....	.....	....
Other domestic service pursuits	1	...	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	...	.....	.....	1	....
Clerical occupations	1	...	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	....
FEMALES	135	9	19	35	34	34	4	....	104	31	...	76	23	11	16
Agriculture and animal husbandry	23	1	1	4	4	11	2	....	21	2	...	9	3	3	7
Farm and garden laborers	20	1	1	4	3	10	1	....	19	1	...	9	3	3	4
Other agricultural pursuits	3	...	....	.....	1	1	1	....	2	1	...	.....	.....	.....	3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	50	...	7	13	10	18	2	....	29	21	...	27	15	2	6
Dressmakers and seamstresses	22	...	2	8	3	8	1	....	4	18	...	17	2	.....	3
Charcoal burners	20	...	3	5	5	7	....	....	18	2	...	6	12	1	1
General and not specified laborers	5	...	1	.....	2	1	1	....	4	1	...	2	1	1	1
Other manufacturing pursuits	3	...	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	...	2	.....	.....	1

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
ST. JOHN—Continued.															
FEMALES—Contd. Professional service	7	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	...	5	.....	.....	.....
School-teachers	6	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	...	4	.....	.....	.....
Other professional service pursuits	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....
Domestic and personal service	55	6	10	15	19	5	.....	.....	49	6	...	35	5	6	3
Laundresses	33	1	6	9	13	4	.....	.....	29	4	...	23	2	5	2
Servants and waiters	17	5	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	16	1	...	9	1	1	1
Other domestic service pursuits	5	...	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	1	...	3	2	.....	.....
CHRISTIANSTED.															
MALES	1,327	35	161	320	369	369	73	62	1,054	209	2	591	366	252	83
Agriculture and animal husbandry	513	5	26	94	156	189	43	3	471	38	1	190	146	133	39
Farmers	54	...	.....	2	12	33	7	1	51	1	1	5	32	6	11
Farm and garden laborers	334	4	18	64	106	113	29	.....	326	8	...	141	74	90	25
Fishermen	119	1	8	28	36	39	7	1	92	26	...	42	36	37	3
Other agricultural pursuits	6	...	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	2	3	...	2	4	.....	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	458	18	73	121	124	106	16	13	348	96	1	210	119	80	31
Apprentices to trades	24	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2	...	6	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	24	...	4	4	9	6	1		19	5	...	11	5	7	1
Brick and stone masons	47	...	4	16	13	13	1	.....	41	6	...	22	13	6	6
Carpenters and joiners	122	...	26	36	32	24	4	1	111	10	...	69	25	22	6
Engineers (stationary)	20	...	4	9	5	2	.....	3	12	5	...	11	4	4	1
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	10	...	3	2	.....	4	1	.....	7	3	...	5	3	.....	2
Laborers, sugar factories	22	...	1	5	10	6	.....	.....	22	.....	...	9	5	8	.....
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, and enamelers	32	...	8	11	10	3	.....	1	18	13	...	21	4	6	1
Saddlers	11	...	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	7	4	...	2	7	1	1
Shoemakers and cobblers	28	...	6	7	6	7	2	.....	15	13	...	13	8	5	2
Tailors	34	...	2	12	12	7	1	.....	24	10	...	14	13	7	.....
Wheelwrights	12	...	1	2	2	5	2	1	10	1	...	2	7	1	2
Other manufacturing pursuits	72	...	8	16	20	24	4	7	40	24	1	25	25	13	9
Transportation	87	...	15	25	26	20	1	10	68	9	...	44	21	18	4
Hostlers and stable hands (not on farms)	18	...	5	5	6	1	1	1	17	.....	...	11	5	.....	2
Porters (street)	28	...	2	6	9	11	.....	.....	26	2	...	13	5	9	1
Sailors and deck hands (except United States)	17	...	4	2	6	5	.....	.....	16	1	...	6	4	6	1
Other transportation pursuits	24	...	4	12	5	3	.....	9	9	6	...	14	7	3	.....
Trade	58	2	7	11	14	20	4	9	27	22	...	26	22	3	5
Clerks in stores[1]	10	...	3	2	2	3	.....	2	2	6	...	6	4	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers	19	...	.....	1	6	9	3	3	8	8	...	4	11	.....	4
Salesmen	12	2	3	4	1	2	.....	1	5	6	...	6	3	1	.....
Other pursuits in trade	17	...	1	4	5	6	1	3	12	2	...	10	4	2	1

[1] Some of the "clerks" in stores probably are "salesmen."

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
CHRISTIANSTED—Continued.															
MALES—Contd.															
Public service	85	...	18	40	13	11	3	5	74	6	...	62	18	3	2
Policemen	10	...	...	4	3	2	1	1	7	2	...	2	6	2	...
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States)	59	...	18	33	6	2	...	...	58	1	...	56	3	...	...
Other public service pursuits	16	...	...	3	4	7	2	4	9	3	...	4	9	1	2
Professional service	43	2	2	18	15	5	1	11	20	12	...	21	18	2	...
Musicians and teachers of music	14	...	1	9	3	1	...	...	11	3	...	9	4	1	...
Other professional service pursuits	29	2	1	9	12	4	1	11	9	9	...	12	14	1	...
Domestic and personal service	41	5	11	3	10	9	3	1	30	10	...	19	7	9	1
Servants and waiters	24	5	9	1	3	5	1	...	17	7	...	12	2	4	1
Other domestic service pursuits	17	...	2	2	7	4	2	1	13	3	...	7	5	5	...
Clerical occupations	42	3	9	8	11	9	2	10	16	16	...	19	15	4	1
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	18	...	3	3	6	5	1	6	5	7	...	8	8	1	1
Messenger, errand, and office boys	15	3	6	3	...	2	1	...	11	4	...	9	2	1	...
Other clerical pursuits	9	...	...	2	5	2	...	4	...	5	...	2	5	2	...
FEMALES	1,187	49	144	307	332	312	43	32	927	226	2	633	197	188	120
Agriculture and animal husbandry	245	7	20	69	65	70	14	...	238	7	...	88	60	69	21
Farm and garden laborers	240	7	20	69	64	67	13	...	233	7	...	88	59	68	18
Other agricultural pursuits	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	170	...	14	39	36	71	10	5	90	73	2	98	41	10	21
Bakers and bakers' helpers	49	...	1	8	12	25	3	1	38	10	...	23	17	3	6
Dressmakers and seamstresses	115	...	12	29	23	45	6	4	48	61	2	72	22	7	14
Other manufacturing pursuits	6	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	4	2	...	3	2	...	1
Transportation	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	1
Trade	131	1	16	26	33	48	7	5	87	39	...	81	18	9	22
Hucksters, peddlers, and venders	68	1	1	8	17	36	5	...	57	11	...	31	14	9	13
Merchants and dealers	16	...	...	4	6	5	1	1	7	8	...	9	2	...	5
Saleswomen	45	...	15	14	9	7	...	2	23	20	...	40	2	...	3
Other pursuits in trade	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Professional service	27	...	6	6	9	6	...	12	3	12	...	25	1	...	1
School teachers	20	...	5	5	5	5	...	9	1	10	...	19	...	...	1
Other professional service pursuits	7	...	1	1	4	1	...	3	2	2	...	6	1	...	...

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
CHRISTIANSTED—Continued.															
FEMALES—Contd. Domestic and personal service	604	40	85	165	187	115	12	7	506	91	...	334	76	100	54
Cooks	62	...	2	13	23	24	....	1	56	5	...	27	16	12	7
Laundresses	303	...	14	84	131	66	8	2	251	50	...	164	49	61	29
Nurses[1]	22	...	9	6	4	3	....	2	14	6	...	19	1	1	1
Servants and waiters	209	40	60	60	27	20	2	....	183	26	...	123	7	26	13
Other domestic service pursuits	8	...	....	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	...	1	3	.....	4
Clerical occupations	6	1	2	.....	2	1	....	2	2	2	...	4	1	.....	....
FREDERIKSTED.															
MALES	778	24	100	204	231	191	28	50	646	81	1	342	254	139	19
Agriculture and animal husbandry	262	7	22	52	84	83	14	1	255	6	...	105	89	55	6
Farmers	19	...	....	.....	5	11	3	1	18	....	...	3	11	2	3
Farm and garden laborers	162	6	10	43	41	52	10	....	161	1	...	62	56	37	1
Fishermen	80	1	12	9	38	19	1	....	75	5	...	40	21	16	2
Other agricultural pursuits	1	...	....	.....	.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	....
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	244	9	40	64	76	47	8	5	203	35	1	104	82	43	6
Apprentices to trades	17	8	8	1	.....	.....	....	2	13	2	...	9	.....	.....	....
Blacksmiths	18	...	7	4	4	3	....	1	16	1	...	9	4	4	1
Brick and stonemasons	18	...	....	3	9	5	1	....	18	....	...	5	8	4	1
Carpenters and joiners	61	...	6	19	26	10	....	....	56	5	...	28	24	8	1
Engineers (stationary)	14	...	3	5	3	3	....	1	8	5	...	5	6	3	....
Laborers, sugar factories	11	1	....	4	4	2	....	....	11	....	...	2	4	4	....
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, and enamelers	14	...	1	4	6	3	....	1	10	3	...	5	4	3	2
Shoemakers and cobblers	12	...	1	4	.....	7	....	....	8	4	...	7	3	2	....
Tailors	24	...	3	11	7	2	1	....	20	4	...	13	3	8	....
Other manufacturing pursuits	55	...	11	9	17	12	6	....	43	11	1	21	26	7	1
Transportation	102	1	8	28	33	28	4	....	99	3	...	43	28	28	2
Hostlers and stable hands (not on farms)	17	...	1	4	6	5	1	....	17	....	...	6	7	3	1
Laborers, road and street	10	...	1	4	3	2	....	....	8	2	...	5	2	3	....
Longshoremen and stevedores	48	...	3	10	18	16	1	....	47	1	...	24	9	14	1
Sailors and deck hands (except United States)	12	...	1	5	4	1	1	....	12	....	...	1	6	5	....
Other transporation pursuits	15	1	2	5	2	4	1	....	15	....	...	7	4	3	....
Trade	53	...	10	15	15	13	....	5	37	11	...	21	19	10	3
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	13	...	2	6	4	1	....	....	13	....	...	5	3	5	....
Merchants and dealers	19	...	....	3	6	10	....	4	9	6	...	3	12	1	3
Salesmen	12	...	4	4	4	.....	....	....	10	2	...	7	1	4	....
Other pursuits in trade	9	...	4	2	1	2	....	1	5	3	...	6	3	.....	....

[1] Includes trained, practical, and children's nurses.

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
FREDERIKSTED—Continued.															
MALES—Contd.															
Public service	40	...	7	20	10	3	....	23	11	6	...	25	13	2	....
Policemen	12	...	1	4	6	1	....	1	8	3	...	4	7	1	....
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States)	18	...	5	13	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	...	17	1	.....	....
Other public service pursuits	10	...	1	3	4	2	....	4	3	3	...	4	5	1	....
Professional service	21	1	1	7	7	4	1	12	5	4	...	9	9	.....	2
Domestic and personal service	32	5	4	10	3	9	1	....	27	5	...	19	7	1	....
Servants and waiters	23	5	3	7	1	6	1	....	21	2	...	13	4	1	....
Other domestic service pursuits	9	...	1	3	2	3	....	....	6	3	...	6	3	.....	....
Clerical occupations	24	1	8	8	3	4	....	4	9	11	...	16	7	.....	....
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	12	...	1	7	1	3	....	2	4	6	...	7	5	.....	....
Other clerical pursuits	12	1	7	1	2	1	....	2	5	5	...	9	2	.....	....
FEMALES	838	26	115	237	221	200	39	17	689	132	...	505	133	92	82
Agriculture and animal husbandry	145	1	21	38	39	37	9	....	144	1	...	55	37	34	18
Farm and garden laborers	141	1	20	37	39	36	8	....	140	1	...	53	37	33	17
Other agricultural pursuits	4	...	1	1	.....	1	1	....	4	.....	...	2	.....	1	1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	137	1	18	29	42	33	14	4	91	42	...	91	25	5	15
Bakers and bakers' helpers	41	...	3	6	13	13	6	....	33	8	...	21	11	1	8
Dressmakers and seamstresses	84	...	10	21	27	20	6	4	48	32	...	61	13	3	7
Other manufacturing pursuits	12	1	5	2	2	.....	2	....	10	2	...	9	1	1	....
Transportation	7	...	1	4	1	1	....	1	4	2	...	4	3	.....	....
Trade	80	5	9	16	17	28	5	....	53	27	...	48	16	3	8
Hucksters, peddlers, and venders	23	...	1	2	4	14	*2	....	21	2	...	12	6	.....	5
Merchants and dealers	17	...	.....	1	4	9	3	....	9	8	...	7	7	1	2
Saleswomen	34	4	7	12	8	3	.....	.....	21	13	...	24	3	2	1
Other pursuits in trade	6	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	2	4	...	5	.....	.....	....
Professional service	19	1	3	6	5	3	1	9	5	5	...	16	1	.....	1
School-teachers	17	1	3	6	4	2	1	8	5	4	...	15	1	.....	....
Other professional service pursuits	2	...	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
FREDERIKSTED—Continued.															
FEMALES—Contd. Domestic and personal service	447	18	63	141	117	98	10	3	390	54	...	288	51	50	40
Cooks	65	...	6	21	15	21	2	....	60	5	...	32	12	12	9
Housekeepers and stewards	10	...	....	2	6	2	....	3	4	3	...	7	2	.....	1
Laundresses	194	1	12	48	72	56	5	....	173	21	...	112	31	30	20
Nurses[1]	22	1	8	5	4	3	1	....	15	7	...	19	1	.....	1
Servants and waiters	149	16	37	64	20	11	1	....	136	13	...	116	4	8	5
Other domestic service pursuits	7	...	....	1	.....	5	1	....	2	5	...	2	1	.....	4
Clerical occupations	3	...	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	2	1	...	3	.....	.....	....
CHARLOTTE AMALIE.															
MALES	1,849	54	233	615	532	361	54	400	1,092	348	9	857	560	307	71
Agriculture and animal husbandry	99	2	....	14	40	39	4	2	88	9	...	18	45	28	6
Farmers	27	...	....	4	8	13	2	1	23	3	...	4	18	4	1
Farm and garden laborers	29	2	....	4	11	11	1	1	26	2	...	4	15	7	1
Fishermen	33	...	....	4	19	10	....	....	30	3	...	8	9	13	3
Other agricultural pursuits	10	...	....	2	2	5	1	....	9	1	...	2	3	4	1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	644	9	72	195	200	141	27	29	468	146	1	253	219	135	28
Apprentices to trades	21	7	11	2	1	.....	....	....	15	6	...	13	.....	1	....
Bakers and bakers' helpers	24	...	5	7	4	7	1	1	20	3	...	6	8	7	3
Blacksmiths	35	...	6	10	10	7	2	3	26	6	...	15	13	6	1
Brick and stone masons	45	...	3	13	19	10	....	....	39	6	...	12	22	11	....
Carpenters and joiners	147	...	11	47	53	30	6	1	104	42	...	52	58	28	9
Engineers (stationary)	19	...	1	9	6	3	....	6	7	6	...	5	14	.....	....
General and not specified laborers	135	1	11	42	39	36	6	....	118	17	...	52	34	44	4
Other laborers in manufacturing	10	...	2	6	2	.....	....	....	9	1	...	5	3	2	....
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, and enamelers	44	...	4	9	18	10	3	2	29	13	...	19	10	14	1
Shoemakers and cobblers	32	...	2	14	12	4	....	....	25	7	...	19	9	2	2
Tailors	35	...	6	8	12	7	2	1	27	7	...	15	11	6	3
Other manufacturing pursuits	97	1	10	28	24	27	7	15	49	32	1	40	37	14	5
Transportation	330	2	19	85	130	90	4	10	286	34	...	110	94	107	17
Boatmen	37	...	....	7	14	15	1	....	31	6	...	10	17	8	2
Carriage drivers and teamsters	21	...	....	2	9	10	....	....	20	1	...	6	7	7	1
Longshoremen and stevedores	141	...	7	42	58	31	3	....	133	8	...	52	25	54	10
Porters (street)	22	...	....	6	8	8	....	....	18	4	...	6	6	10	....
Sailors and deck hands (except United States)	83	2	5	21	35	20	....	3	75	5	...	22	32	24	3
Other transportation pursuits	26	...	7	7	6	6	....	7	9	10	...	14	7	4	1
Trade	214	19	41	52	58	37	7	26	97	91	...	97	75	16	7
Clerks in stores[2]	23	2	4	8	6	3	....	2	11	10	...	10	6	4	1
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	18	1	4	4	4	2	3	....	18	.....	...	7	7	3	....
Merchants and dealers	50	...	....	7	22	18	3	11	10	29	...	10	34	1	5
Salesmen	112	15	31	33	21	12	....	11	53	48	...	68	21	8	....
Other pursuits in trade	11	1	2	.....	5	2	1	2	5	4	...	2	7	.....	1

[1] Includes trained, practical, and children's nurses.
[2] Some of the "clerks" in stores probably are "salesmen."

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
CHARLOTTE AMALIE—Continued.															
MALES—Contd.															
Public service	348	...	64	210	48	21	5	290	42	10	6	274	58	11	5
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	18	...	....	2	2	9	5	....	17	1	...	6	7	4	1
Officials (Army, Navy, and Marine)	18	...	....	8	8	2	....	18	....	....	...	7	11	....	....
Policemen	20	...	2	8	10	....	....	....	18	2	...	5	10	5	....
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States)	274	...	62	190	21	1	....	263	4	1	6	255	18	....	1
Other public service pursuits	18	...	....	2	7	9	....	9	3	6	...	1	12	2	3
Professional service	57	...	9	20	18	6	4	19	27	11	...	34	19	2	2
Musicians and teachers of music	23	...	7	14	2	....	....	....	18	5	...	20	2	1	....
Other professional service pursuits	34	...	2	6	16	6	4	19	9	6	...	14	17	1	2
Domestic and personal service	68	16	14	16	12	9	1	1	53	12	2	33	13	4	2
Servants and waiters	43	16	13	9	1	3	1	....	39	3	1	20	4	3	....
Other domestic service pursuits	25	...	1	7	11	6	....	1	14	9	1	13	9	1	2
Clerical occupations	89	6	14	23	26	18	2	23	31	35	...	38	37	4	4
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	25	...	3	8	6	6	2	10	3	12	...	8	15	....	2
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	33	...	3	10	14	6	....	10	8	15	...	17	13	1	2
Messenger, errand, and office boys	24	6	6	4	4	4	....	3	18	3	...	10	6	2	....
Other clerical pursuits	7	...	2	1	2	2	....	....	2	5	...	3	3	1	....
FEMALES	2,035	68	199	524	614	501	129	37	1,512	483	3	1,289	258	213	207
Agriculture and animal husbandry	19	...	....	....	8	10	1	1	13	5	...	7	7	2	3
Farmers	12	...	....	....	5	7	....	....	9	3	...	7	3	....	2
Other agricultural pursuits	7	...	....	....	3	3	1	1	4	2	...	....	4	2	1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	357	1	20	83	122	110	21	9	193	155	...	233	54	22	47
Bakers and bakers' helpers	41	1	4	4	13	17	2	....	30	11	...	26	6	3	5
Dressmakers and seamstresses	268	...	11	70	88	83	16	8	125	135	...	176	45	11	36
General and not specified laborers	33	...	2	4	18	7	2	1	29	3	...	21	1	7	4
Other manufacturing pursuits	15	...	3	5	3	3	1	....	9	6	...	10	2	1	2
Transportation	151	...	10	53	50	34	4	....	146	5	...	93	9	38	11
Longshoremen and stevedores	147	...	10	50	49	34	4	....	145	2	...	89	9	38	11
Other transportation pursuits	4	...	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	3	...	4	....	....	....

TABLE 44.—TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND COLOR OR RACE, AND BY MARITAL CONDITION FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR ISLANDS AND CITIES: 1917—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	AGE PERIODS.						COLOR OR RACE.				MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
		10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	White.	Negro.	Mixed.	All other.	Single.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed and divorced.
CHARLOTTE AMALIE—Continued.															
FEMALES—Contd.															
Trade	250	2	16	32	68	90	42	8	170	71	1	136	45	13	54
Hucksters, peddlers, and venders	186	...	...	16	57	77	36	1	152	33	...	91	38	12	45
Merchants and dealers	20	...	...	...	3	11	6	5	9	6	...	6	5	1	8
Saleswomen	41	2	15	16	7	1	...	2	9	29	1	36	2	...	1
Other pursuits in trade	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Professional service	43	...	10	9	16	7	1	9	13	21	...	39	3	...	1
School-teachers	42	...	10	9	15	7	1	9	13	20	...	38	3	...	1
Other professional service pursuits	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Domestic and personal service	1,205	65	143	340	348	249	60	8	974	221	2	772	140	137	91
Cooks	152	...	9	55	38	41	9	...	125	27	...	98	19	22	13
Laundresses	616	3	29	138	248	166	32	1	502	111	2	366	102	84	61
Nurses [1]	39	2	4	9	7	11	6	3	18	18	...	32	2	2	1
Servants and waiters	385	60	101	135	51	28	10	...	324	61	...	271	14	29	11
Other domestic service pursuits	13	...	...	3	4	3	3	4	5	4	...	5	3	...	5
Clerical occupations	10	...	...	7	2	1	...	2	3	5	...	9	...	1	...

[1] Includes trained, practical, and children's nurses.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

At the census of the Virgin Islands in 1917 no attempt was made to take a general and complete census of the wages and hours of labor of all employees engaged in gainful occupations. The purpose was merely to secure a sufficient number of returns of the wages received and the hours worked by employees in a number of representative occupations to show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labor in these representative occupations and to indicate the probable prevailing wages and hours in other similar occupations.

The enumerators were instructed to secure the information as to the wages and hours of labor of employees from the employers themselves if possible, and, in cases where this was not possible, to secure it from some other responsible person, as the manager or the foreman. In each of the three cities the wages and hours of labor schedules were secured by special enumerators; in the rural districts they were secured by the regular population enumerators. A total of 306 schedules was secured. Some of the returns, however, were not tabulated

because incomplete, and some were not tabulated because the number of employees was considered too small to be representative of the total number in the particular occupations. The returns for 2,037 employees were tabulated, and the statistics are presented in Table 45, which shows the wages received, the hours worked per day, and the days worked per year by employees working in 28 specified occupations in 1917.

The majority of the laundresses and most of the cooks and servants and waiters received, in addition to the money wages reported for them, board, or both board and lodging. Likewise, each farm laborer living and working on an estate or plantation usually received, in addition to the money wages here reported, a room—commonly valued at five cents a day—and, especially on the island of St. Croix, a garden plot of not less than one-tenth of an acre of land. On some estates laborers who both worked and lived there were also allowed to keep farm animals. In lieu of these privileges granted laborers who both worked and lived on the estate, laborers working but not living on the estate usually were paid five cents a day higher wages than the estate laborers of the same class.

Occasionally an employee in some occupation other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph also received board, or both board and lodging, in addition to money wages. In each such case, when the value of the board or of the board and lodging, as estimated by the employer, was returned by the enumerator, this value was added to and reported with the money wages. However, in some of the cases in which employees received board, or both board and lodging, in addition to money wages, its value was not returned by the enumerators. It is probable, also, that in other cases no return was made by the enumerators of the fact that the employees received board, or both board and lodging, in addition to their money wages.

In some cases the number of employees returned on the wages and hours of labor schedule as engaged in a particular occupation exceeded the number returned on the general population schedule. Such excess, where it occurs, usually is explained by the fact that the information returned on the wages and hours of labor schedule was secured, wherever possible, from the employers at their respective places of business, while the information returned on the general population schedule was secured from the different individuals enumerated, or from persons found at their respective homes by the enumerators in their house-to-house visitation. In some cases the information as to wages and hours of labor given by employers was from their book records; and, in the case of the sugar factories, the information apparently was for the operating season of 1917 and not for the census date, November 1, 1917. This explains the comparatively large number of stationary engineers and laborers in sugar factories reported in the wages and hours of labor table.

TABLE 45.—WAGES RECEIVED, HOURS WORKED PER DAY, AND DAYS WORKED PER YEAR, BY EMPLOYEES IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION: 1917.

[In the case of each occupation the sex of the workers is male unless otherwise specified.]

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS AND DAYS OF LABOR.	Apprentices (to trades).	Carriage drivers and teamsters.	Compositors, printers, and typesetters.	Farm and garden foremen and overseers.	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.	Laborers, porters, and helpers (in stores).	Messenger, errand, and office boys.	Porters (street).	Sailors and deck hands (except United States).	Salesmen.	Saleswomen.
Total working by week or month	31	12	14	25	13	58	36	22	12	130	118
Dollars per week.											
Total	22	11	10	20	7	32	6	15	8	32	9
Under 1	6						3				
1 to 1.24	7					3				1	1
1.25 to 1.49						1	2			3	
1.50 to 1.74	2				2					2	
1.75 to 1.99	1					3					2
2.00 to 2.24	1	1				6		2		2	3
2.25 to 2.49						4					1
2.50 to 2.74	2			1				1		2	
2.75 to 2.99					1					1	1
3.00 to 3.24		1	1			2		4	1	10	
3.25 to 3.49		6									
3.50 to 3.74	1	3	2	13		4		1		2	
3.75 to 3.99				1							
4.00 to 4.24			1			2		3	1	4	
4.50 to 4.74			1	1	3	1			1		
5.00 to 5.24			1	2		6			1	2	
5.50 to 5.74									1	1	
5.75 to 5.99										1	1
6.00 to 6.24			2				1	4	2	1	
7.25 to 7.49					1						
7.50 to 7.74	2			1					1		
7.75 to 7.99				1							
8.00 to 8.24			1								
9.00 to 9.24			1								
Dollars per month.											
Total	9	1	4	5	6	26	30	7	4	98	109
Under 5	3					3	6			4	9
5						1	8	1		3	13
6					1	1	1			3	11
7						3	1			3	6
8					1	2				5	15
9											8
10	2					3				10	20
11											5
12	1		1		2	5	9	2		9	4
13						1	1			1	
14						1				7	1
15		1					2	1		8	5
16 to 19.99	1							1		7	4
20 to 24.99	1		1	1	2	6	1	1	4	8	5
25 to 29.99	1									9	1
30 to 39.99			2	1			1	1		7	1
40 to 49.99				2						6	1
50 to 59.99										5	
60 to 69.99				1						2	
70 to 79.99										1	

TABLE 45.—WAGES RECEIVED, HOURS WORKED PER DAY, AND DAYS WORKED PER YEAR, BY EMPLOYEES IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION: 1917—Continued.

[In the case of each occupation the sex of the workers is male unless otherwise specified.]

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS AND DAYS OF LABOR.	Apprentices (to trades).	Carriage drivers and teamsters.	Compositors, printers, and typesetters.	Farm and garden foremen and overseers.	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.	Laborers, porters, and helpers (in stores).	Messenger, errand, and office boys.	Porters (street).	Sailors and deck hands (except United States).	Salesmen	Saleswomen.
Hours per day.											
Total	31	12	14	25	13	58	36	22	12	130	118
4 and under 5	2										
5 and under 6							3	1			2
6 and under 7						1	2				3
7 and under 8								1		1	2
8 and under 9	15	10	10	2	2	7	12	2	4	6	30
9 and under 10	11		4	18	3	21	7	8	2	32	41
10 and under 11		1		2	4	18	9	6	2	62	7
11 and under 12				1		3	2			5	18
12 and under 13		1		2	4	1		1		9	3
13 and under 14						4				5	5
14 and under 15						3				10	7
15 and under 16							1	3			
Hours not stated									4		
Days per year.											
Total	31	12	14	25	13	58	36	22	12	130	118
150 to 174						1	1				
250 to 274				2							
275 to 299	16		5			17	11	10	2	79	35
300 to 324	15	10	9	11	3	36	9	5		46	80
325 to 349						2	1	2	4	5	
350 to 365		2		12	10	2	14	5	6		3

TABLE 45.—WAGES RECEIVED, HOURS WORKED PER DAY, AND DAYS WORKED PER YEAR, BY EMPLOYEES IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION: 1917—Continued.

[In the case of each occupation the sex of the workers is male unless otherwise specified.]

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS AND DAYS OF LABOR.	Bakers and bakers' helpers.		Bartenders.	Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.	Clerks (except clerks in stores).	Clerks in stores.	Cooks (female).	Laundresses.	Managers of stores.	Policemen.	Servants and waiters.		Tailors.
	Male.	Female.									Male.	Female.	
Dollars per month.													
Total	24	63	10	30	44	15	29	16	17	13	17	67	10
Under 5	5	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	.....	.....	4	28	.....
5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	10	.....
6	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	2	11	1
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....
10	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
12	2	16	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1
13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
15	3	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
16 to 19.99	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
20 to 24.99	7	.....	1	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
25 to 29.99	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 to 39.99	.....	.....	1	3	10	3	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	.....
40 to 49.99	1	.....	.....	9	5	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
50 to 59.99	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 to 69.99	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 to 79.99	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
80 to 89.99	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 to 99.99	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 to 109.99	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110 to 119.99	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120 to 129.99	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
130 to 139.99	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
150 to 159.99	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
170 to 179.99	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hours per day.													
Total	24	63	10	30	44	15	29	16	17	13	17	67	10
4 and under 5	1	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
5 and under 6	1	10	.....	.....	7	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6 and under 7	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1
7 and under 8	.....	3	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
8 and under 9	20	19	.....	6	13	9	3	8	1	.....	3	11	7
9 and under 10	1	5	.....	9	5	1	5	1	3	13	2	4	.....
10 and under 11	.....	3	.....	9	2	4	3	1	7	.....	1	18	2
11 and under 12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....
12 and under 13	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	7	.....
13 and under 14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 and under 15	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 and under 16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	•1	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....
Hours not stated	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Days per year.													
Total	24	63	10	30	44	15	29	16	17	13	17	67	10
100 to 124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
125 to 149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
150 to 174	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175 to 199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
200 to 224	.....	•3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
225 to 249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
250 to 274	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
275 to 299	.....	.....	1	12	3	3	.....	4	7	.....	1	2	2
300 to 324	1	26	5	15	20	9	1	2	8	.....	1	5	.....
325 to 349	.....	.....	2	2	7	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....
350 to 365	21	32	2	.....	5	1	27	7	.....	13	14	55	.....
Days not stated	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 45.—WAGES RECEIVED, HOURS WORKED PER DAY AND DAYS WORKED PER YEAR, BY EMPLOYEES IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION: 1917—Continued.

[In the case of each occupation the sex of the workers is male unless otherwise specified.]

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS AND DAYS OF LABOR.	Blacksmiths.	Brick and stone masons.	Carpenters.	Engineers (stationary).	Farm and garden laborers.		Farm watchmen.	Laborers, sugar factories.
					Male.	Female.		
Cents per day.								
Total	19	12	13	107	529	167	11	353
10 to 14					1			
15 to 19					7	1		
20 to 24					9	2		1
25 to 29					2	8		1
30 to 34	1	1		1	10	5	1	1
35 to 39				7	5			8
40 to 44				10	45	59		64
45 to 49	1			9	9	23		27
50 to 54	1	1	1	2	313	39	9	29
55 to 59				6	111	30		32
60 to 64		4		2	9			114
65 to 69			1	4	3			7
70 to 74	1			17				30
75 to 79	2	1		8				21
80 to 89	3	2	1	8	3			10
90 to 99				8			1	3
100 to 109	2	2	1	7	2			4
110 to 119				1				1
120 to 129	3		1					
130 to 139				6				
140 to 149	1		3					
150 to 174	3	1	1	4				
175 to 199	1		2					
200 to 224			1	1				
225 to 249				2				
275 to 299				3				
325 to 349				1				
350 to 374			1					
Hours per day.								
Total	19	12	13	107	529	167	11	353
5 and under 6					1			
6 and under 7					2			
8 and under 9	1		3	3	22	12	1	
9 and under 10	17	8	10	18	435	154	4	79
10 and under 11		4		77	28	1		274
11 and under 12					9			
12 and under 13	1			1	30		6	
Hours not stated				8	2			
Days per year.								
Total	19	12	13	107	529	167	11	353
Under 100		1	2	2	2			30
100 to 124			1	36	2			128
125 to 149					9			36
150 to 174		3		8	13	2		62
175 to 199		1		32	180	127	1	17
200 to 224					3			
225 to 249					17			
250 to 274	4	2	3		118	25		26
275 to 299	11	3	3	1	39	1		
300 to 324	3	2	4	16	68	1		54
325 to 349				1				
350 to 365	1			3	78	11	10	
Days not stated				8				

AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

This chapter treats of the agricultural interests of the Virgin Islands and is a summary and general presentation of the results of the first census of agriculture of these islands. From various sources it has been gathered that agriculture has largely been neglected throughout the islands for a number of years, and that there has been retrogression rather than progress. During the existence of slavery on the islands agriculture was the principal industry, and practically all the land of every estate was devoted to the growth of sugar cane. With the abolition of slavery and the increase of shipping labor gradually deserted these estates and centered in the ports, chiefly St. Thomas, as farm laborers were poorly paid, while labor in the ports was paid a fairly good wage for that class of work.

A complete statement is given concerning the area and value of land in farms and the value of other property devoted to agriculture November 1, 1917, the agricultural operations on farms for the year ending October 31, 1917, and the number and value of live stock in towns November 1, 1917.

Area of enumeration.—The area of enumeration included the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John.

Schedules and method of canvass.—A general farm schedule was designed for the exclusive purpose of collecting data relating to farmers, farm land, farm property, and farm products. This general schedule contained an inquiry designed for data relating to live stock not on farms. Each enumerator was supplied with a book of instructions for use in preparing the schedule.

The general farm schedule was carried by the enumerators, who also had the duty of collecting statistics of population. An enumerator who carried the general farm schedule personally visited each farm and this same schedule was used by enumerators for securing data pertaining to live stock not on farms. The enumerators visited the persons in charge of inclosures, etc., in towns, and secured from them the facts desired.

Definitions.—For the purpose of insuring comparability, and for the assistance of the enumerators, the Bureau of the Census has adopted and each of the enumerators was provided with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which are essentially as follows:

Farm.—A "farm," for census purposes, is the land under the personal management of a single individual or firm, though consisting of different tracts, used for raising or producing animals, poultry, and agricultural products, and operated or farmed by his labor, the labor of the members of his household, or by hired employees working under his personal direction. If an individual works one tract of land as a hired manager or overseer and a second tract of which he is owner or tenant, or if he operates two or more farms for different individuals, the different tracts constitute different farms. In all other cases the land operated by a given individual or firm constitutes a single farm, no matter if made of a number of parcels or tracts. In rural districts care should be taken to secure a schedule for every tract of land having an occupant when such occupant obtains during the year products which contribute in any degree to the support of himself or family. Public institutions, as insane hospitals, reform schools, etc., carrying on agricultural operations, are to be considered as farms. Report only the value of the lands and buildings used for agricultural purposes for such institutions.

Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a close approximation.

Classes of farmers.—*Farm owners* include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. *Managers* are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary. *Farm tenants* are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only.

Text discussion of tables.—The general aspects of the statistics presented in tabular form are briefly discussed in the accompanying text. This explanatory text serves the purpose of calling attention to certain important results of the census inquiry. It is not intended that this text shall present an exhaustive analysis of the statistics. In the main, therefore, the discussion is confined to the facts disclosed by the census concerning the Virgin Islands as a whole.

Value of farm products.—In the tables and text presented in this chapter is shown the value of crops produced, the value of live stock on hand at the date of the enumeration, and of certain farm products, but no attempt has been made to compute or even estimate the total value of farm products.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Farm data for the islands: 1917.—Table 1, which follows, summarizes for the Virgin Islands—St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas—the more important facts relating to population and land area, the

number and acreage of farms, and the total value and average value per farm of all farm property and the several classes thereof in 1917.

Table 1

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1917 (Nov. 1).	NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1917 (Nov. 1).
Population: 1917	26,051	Value of farm property:	
		Total	$3,706,911
Number of all farms	430	Land	2,402,501
Approximate area of the islands (acres)	84,781	Buildings	614,840
Land in farms (acres)	69,892	Implements and machinery	106,649
Improved land in farms (acres)	39,448	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	582,921
Unimproved land in farms (acres)	30,444		
Average acreage per farm:		Average value per farm:	
All land	162.5	All farm property	8,621
Improved land	91.7	Land	5,587
Unimproved land	70.8	Buildings	1,430
		Implements and machinery	248
Per cent of total land area represented by—		Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	1,356
All land in farms	82.4		
Improved land in farms	46.5	Average value of farm land per acre	34.37
Unimproved land in farms	35.9		

The population of the islands in 1917 was 26,051. Of this number, 14,590 persons 10 years of age and over were reported as gainfully occupied, 6,084, or 41.6 per cent, being engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. The total area of land in farms was 69,892 acres, which was 82.4 per cent of the total land area. The improved land in farms totaled 39,448 acres, or 56.4 per cent of all land in farms. The average farm for the islands comprises 162.5 acres, of which 91.7 acres are improved land. The percentage of improved land in the smaller farms is much larger, and up to 20 acres averages over 85 per cent of the total; while of those having 1,000 acres or more less than 50 per cent is improved.

The value of farm property for the islands amounted to $3,706,911, including the value of land and buildings, $3,017,341; implements and machinery, $106,649; and the value of live stock, $582,921. The average value of all farm property per farm was $8,621; of land and buildings, $7,017; of implements and machinery, $248; of live stock, $1,356; and the average value of farm land per acre was $34.37.

The total area of the islands is approximately 84,781 acres, and the land in farms is about 69,892 acres. Of the acres in farms, 49,206 are reported for the island of St. Croix, the principal agricultural island; 10,003 acres are reported for St. John; and 10,683 acres for St. Thomas. The island of St. Croix, because of its physical nature, leads in every phase of agriculture. Reference to Tables 15, 16, and 17 (pp. 128–130) will show in detail a comparison of the agricultural data collected for each of the islands.

Table 2

FARMS OPERATED BY—	Number of farms.	All land in farms (acres).	Improved land in farms (acres).	Value of land and buildings.
All farmers	430	69,892	39,448	$3,017,341
Owners	127	33,890	18,265	1,169,277
Managers	56	32,290	18,799	1,704,935
Tenants	247	3,712	2,384	143,129
White farmers	102	47,868	29,895	2,431,195
Owners	59	24,823	14,056	983,880
Managers	34	21,219	14,474	1,352,385
Tenants	9	1,826	1,365	94,930
Mixed farmers	58	15,317	5,995	333,795
Owners	27	6,948	2,916	137,565
Managers	12	7,976	2,782	187,620
Tenants	19	393	297	8,610
Negro farmers	270	6,707	3,558	252,351
Owners	41	2,119	1,293	47,832
Managers	10	3,095	1,543	164,930
Tenants	219	1,493	722	39,589

Farm tenure.—Table 2 shows, for white, mixed, and Negro farmers, and for the total of all farmers, the number of farms, total acres and improved acres of land in farms, and the value of land and buildings. Each color classification is further divided according to tenancy and the detail is shown for owners, managers, and tenants. Of the 430 farms reported, 127 are shown to have been operated by owners, 56 by managers, and 247 by tenants. Negro farm operators numbered 270, of which 219 were tenants. White operators show the largest number of owners and managers, while only 9 white tenant operators are reported for the three islands. White owners occupied 24,823 acres of farm land, of which 14,056 acres were improved; white managers occupied 21,219 acres, of which 14,474 acres were improved; and white tenants occupied 1,826 acres, of which 1,365 acres were improved. White managers occupy the largest improved acreage. The value of the land and buildings on farms operated by managers amounted to $1,352,385, which was 44.8 per cent of the total for the islands.

Negro tenants operated the largest number of farms, 219 having been reported as operating farms with a total of 1,493 acres, of which only 722 acres were improved.

The mixed farmers operated the smallest number of farms, although the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings was in excess of that of Negro operators.

Table 3 shows the per cent distribution for the data given in Table 2, together with the per cent of farm land improved for each color and tenure group, average acres per farm for all land and improved land, and the average value of land and buildings per farm and per acre.

Fig. 10.—SUGAR PLANTATION, ST. CROIX ISLAND.

Table 3

FARMS OPERATED BY—	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				Per cent of farm land improved.	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	Number of farms.	All land in farms.	Improved land in farms.	Value of land and buildings.		All land.	Improved land.	Per farm.	Per acre.
All farmers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.4	162.5	91.7	$7,017	$43.17
Owners	29.5	48.5	46.3	38.8	53.9	266.9	143.8	9,207	34.50
Managers	13.0	46.2	47.7	56.5	58.2	576.6	335.7	30,445	52.80
Tenants	57.5	5.3	6.0	4.7	64.2	15.0	9.7	579	38.56
White farmers	23.7	68.5	75.8	80.6	62.5	469.3	293.1	23,835	50.79
Owners	13.7	35.5	35.6	32.6	56.6	420.7	238.2	16,676	39.64
Managers	7.9	30.4	36.7	44.8	68.2	624.1	425.7	39,776	63.73
Tenants	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.1	74.8	202.9	151.7	10,548	51.99
Mixed farmers	13.5	21.9	15.2	11.0	39.1	264.1	103.4	5,755	21.79
Owners	6.3	9.9	7.4	4.6	42.0	257.3	108.0	5,095	19.80
Managers	2.8	11.4	7.0	6.2	34.9	664.7	231.8	15,635	23.52
Tenants	4.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	75.6	20.7	15.6	453	21.91
Negro farmers	62.8	9.6	9.0	8.4	53.0	24.8	13.2	935	37.63
Owners	9.6	3.0	3.3	1.6	61.0	51.7	31.5	1,167	22.57
Managers	2.3	4.4	3.9	5.5	49.9	309.5	154.3	16,493	53.29
Tenants	50.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	48.4	6.8	3.3	181	26.52

Of the total number of farms reported, 29.5 per cent were operated by owners, 13 per cent by managers, and 57.5 per cent by tenants. White owners were 57.8 per cent, white managers 33.3 per cent, and white tenants 8.8 per cent of the total white farmers. Mixed owners, managers, and tenants were 46.6 per cent, 20.7 per cent, and 32.8 per cent, respectively, of the mixed farmers. Of the Negro farmers, 15.2 per cent were owners, 3.7 per cent were managers, and 81.1 per cent tenants. The Negro farmers show the smallest percentage of managers and the largest percentage of tenants.

Of the total land in farms, 48.5 per cent was operated by owners, 46.2 per cent by managers, and 5.3 per cent by tenants. Very little change appears in the per cent distribution of improved land. In the distribution of value of land and buildings the largest percentage, 56.5 is reported for managers, 38.8 per cent for owners, and 4.7 per cent for tenants.

The average size for all farms was 162.5 acres, of which 91.7 acres were improved. The three tenure groups show a very wide difference in respect of average size of farms. Owned farms averaged 266.9 acres, farms operated by managers 576.6 acres, and those operated by tenants 15 acres. The improved acreage was distributed in about the same ratio.

The average value of land and buildings per farm and per acre was $7,017 and $43.17, respectively. Owned farms reported an average value for land and buildings of $9,207 per farm, or $34.50 per acre.

Farms operated by managers averaged $30,445 per farm, or $52.80 per acre. Tenant farms averaged $579 per farm, or $38.56 per acre.

White farmers, representing 23.7 per cent of the total farms reporting, operated 68.5 per cent of all land in farms and 75.8 per cent of the improved land. These farms with the improvements represented 80.5 per cent of the total value of land and buildings. Of the total acreage operated by white farmers, 62.5 per cent was improved land; the farms averaged 469.3 acres, of which 293.1 acres was improved land. The average value of land and buildings was $23,835 per farm, or $50.79 per acre of farm land.

Of the total farmers, 13.7 per cent were white owners, representing 35.5 per cent of the total acreage in farms and 35.6 per cent of the improved land. The value of land and buildings in this class amounted to 32.6 per cent of the total value.

White managers, although representing but 7.9 per cent of the total farmers, operated 30.4 per cent of all farm land and 36.7 per cent of the improved land. The value of land and buildings in this class was 44.8 per cent of the whole. Of the total area of farms operated by white managers, 68.2 per cent was improved land. The farms averaged 624.1 acres, of which 425.7 acres was improved land. Value of land and buildings in this class was more than double that of any other class, averaging $39,776 per farm, or $63.73 per acre.

White tenants formed a very small percentage (2.1 per cent) of the total farmers, and occupied but 2.6 per cent of the total farm acreage, and 3.5 per cent of the improved acreage. The value of the land and buildings occupied by white tenants averaged $10,547 per farm, or $51.99 per acre.

Mixed farmers constituted 13.5 per cent of the total number of farmers. Of this percentage, 6.3 per cent were owners, 2.8 per cent were managers, and 4.4 per cent were tenants. Mixed farmers operated 21.9 per cent of all farm land and 15.2 per cent of improved land. The value of land and buildings represented in this class was but 11.1 per cent of the total. The average acreage per farm was 264.1, of which 39.1 per cent, or 103.4 acres per farm, was improved land. The average value per farm of the land and buildings for mixed farmers was $5,755, or $21.79 per acre.

While Negro farmers were 62.8 per cent of the total number, they operated only 9.6 per cent of the total area in farms and but 9 per cent of the improved land. The value of land and buildings was 8.4 per cent of the total. These farms reported 53 per cent of farm land improved. The average acreage per farm was 24.8 acres, of which 13.2 acres was improved land. The average value per farm was $935, or $37.63 per acre. Negro tenants occupied 50.9 per cent of all farms, thus forming the largest tenure class. These farms, however, were but 2.2 per cent of the total acreage and 1.8 per cent

of the improved acreage. The value of the land and buildings occupied by Negro tenants was but 1.3 per cent of the total. Farms occupied by Negro tenants averaged only 6.8 acres, of which 3.3 acres, or 48.4 per cent, was improved land. The average value of land and buildings per farm was $181, or $26.52 per acre.

Farms by size groups.—In Table 4 is shown the number of farms, in size groups, from under 5 acres per farm to 1,000 acres and over per farm. The largest number of farms appears in the group of under 5 acres, where 219 of the total of 430 farms are reported. Above this size the number of farms is fairly uniform until the size 175 to 499 acres is reached; here the number increased to 65 farms, and from these decreases until only 16 farms of 1,000 acres or over are reported. The largest acreage of all lands in farms is reported in the size 1,000 acres and over; the largest improved acreage is in the size 175 to 499 acres; and the greatest value for land and buildings is reported in the size 500 to 999 acres.

Table 4

SIZE GROUP.	Number of farms.	All land in farms (acres).	Improved land in farms (acres).	Value of land and buildings.
Total	430	69,892	39,448	$3,017,341
Under 5 acres	219	492	480	32,584
5 to 9 acres	30	192	172	13,912
10 to 19 acres	19	251	215	21,020
20 to 49 acres	18	610	503	64,785
50 to 99 acres	19	1,309	763	57,930
100 to 174 acres	17	2,468	1,801	154,525
175 to 499 acres	65	21,084	13,388	917,815
500 to 999 acres	27	18,767	10,260	972,370
1,000 acres and over	16	24,719	11,866	782,400

Table 5 gives per cent distribution of size groups based on the figures shown in Table 4, and in addition there is shown for the total and for each of nine size groups the per cent of improved farm land, the average acres per farm of all land and improved land and the average value of land and buildings per farm and per acre. It is noted that the farms of under 5 acres constitute 50.9 per cent of the total number of farms reporting, but these farms form only 0.7 per cent of the total farm acreage, and only 1.2 per cent of the improved acreage. The value of land and buildings in this size amounted to but 1.1 per cent of the total. The per cent of improved land, 97.6 per cent, is the largest reported. The average acres of all land per farm and the average acres of improved land per farm were represented by the same figures, 2.2 acres. The average value of land and buildings per farm was $149, and the average value per acre was $66.23. The next largest percentage of farms occurred in the size 175 to 499 acres—15.1 per cent of the total. Other sizes ranged from 3.7 per cent for the farms of 1,000 acres and over to 7 per cent for the size 5 to 9 acres.

Of all land in farms, the largest percentage—35.4 per cent—was in the size 1,000 acres and over; the next largest, 30.2 per cent, was in the size 175 to 499 acres; while the size 5 to 9 acres and the size 10 to 19 acres each amounted to 0.3 per cent of the total. Each size classification reported a larger percentage of the total improved land than of all land, except the size 50 to 99 acres, in which the percentage (1.9 per cent) was the same, and the size 500 to 999 acres and the size 1,000 acres and over, where in each case the land in farms formed a larger percentage of the total than did the improved land. The value of the land and buildings in the size 500 to 999 acres was 32.2 per cent of the total for all farms; for the size 175 to 499 acres 30.4 per cent, and for the size 1,000 acres and over 26 per cent, while the smaller-sized farms ranged from 0.5 per cent for the size 5 to 9 acres to 5.1 per cent for the size 100 to 174 acres.

Table 5

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				Per cent of farm land improved.	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	Number of farms.	All land in farms.	Improved land in farms.	Value of land and buildings.		All land.	Improved land.	Per farm.	Per acre.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.4	162.5	91.7	$7,017	$43.17
Under 5 acres	50.9	0.7	1.2	1.1	97.6	2.2	2.2	149	66.23
5 to 9 acres	7.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	89.6	6.4	5.7	464	72.46
10 to 19 acres	4.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	85.7	13.2	11.3	1,106	83.75
20 to 49 acres	4.2	0.9	1.3	2.2	82.5	33.9	27.9	3,599	106.20
50 to 99 acres	4.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	58.3	68.9	40.2	3,049	44.26
100 to 174 acres	4.0	3.5	4.6	5.1	73.0	145.2	105.9	9,090	62.61
175 to 499 acres	15.1	30.2	33.9	30.4	63.5	324.4	206.0	14,120	43.53
500 to 999 acres	6.3	26.8	26.0	32.2	54.7	695.1	380.0	36,014	51.81
1,000 acres and over	3.7	35.4	30.1	25.9	48.0	1,544.9	741.6	48,900	31.65

The percentage of farm land improved for all farms reporting was 56.4 per cent; for the farms under 5 acres the percentage was 97.6, the percentage decreasing as the size of farms increases, until farms of 1,000 acres and over show only 48 per cent improved land. The average acres of all land per farm naturally increase with the size classification from 2.2 acres for the size under 5 acres to 1,544.9 acres for the size 1,000 acres and over. The improved acres also maintain a general increase from the smallest to the largest size.

The average value of land and buildings per farm was $7,017. For the size under 5 acres the average was $149, showing a general increase to the size 1,000 acres and over, where the average value per farm was $48,900.

The average value of land and buildings per acre for all farms was $43.17. The lowest average value per acre, $31.65, was reported for farms of 1,000 acres and over, and the highest average value per acre, $106.20, for farms of the size 20 to 49 acres.

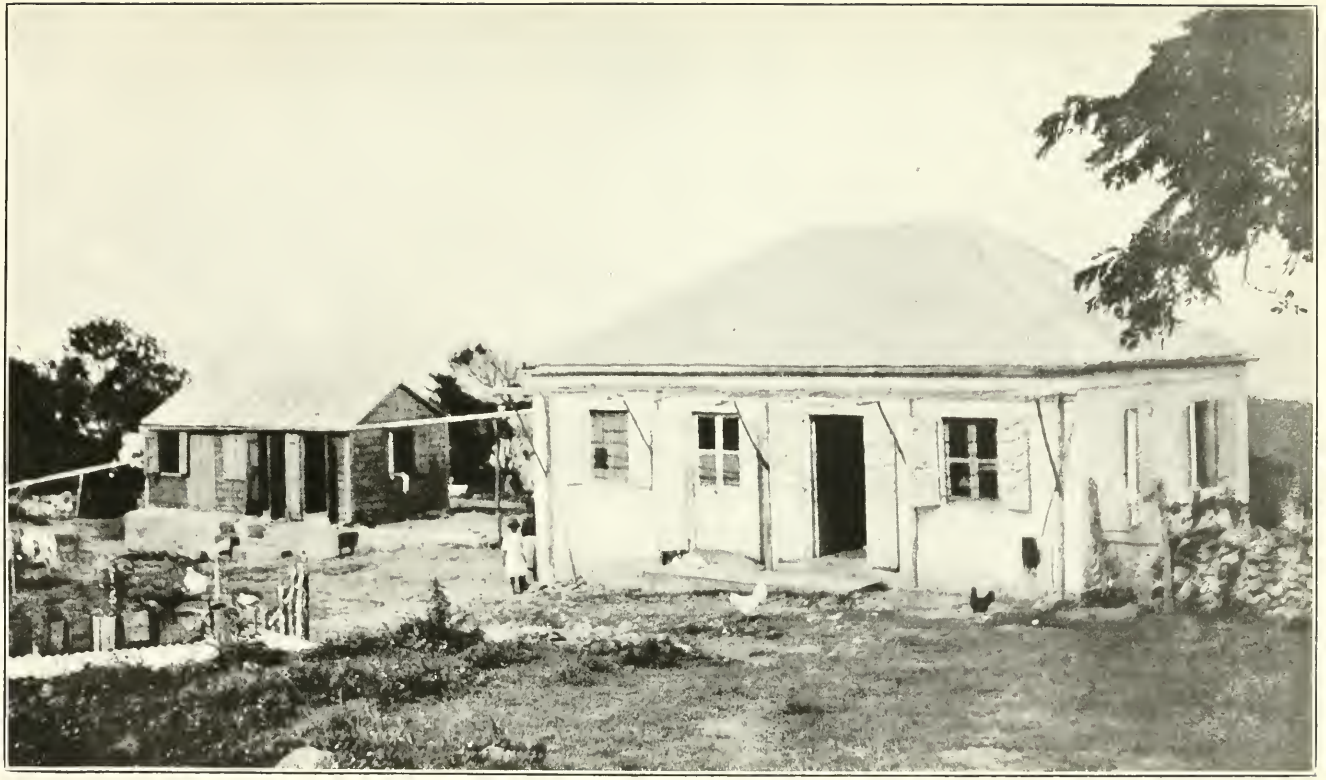

Fig. 11.—TYPE OF FARMHOUSE, ST. THOMAS ISLAND.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND ELSEWHERE.

The census of agriculture deals generally only with farms, farm property, and farm activities; but in the case of live stock it includes also live stock not on farms. In this section statistics of live stock on farms are first presented and following, in more condensed form, statistics of live stock not on farms together with the total for those on farms and elsewhere.

The term "live stock" as used by the Census Bureau comprises (1) the common domestic farm animals (cattle, horses, mules, asses, and burros, swine, sheep, and goats), (2) poultry, and (3) bees.

No attempt was made to collect statistics of domestic animals by the usual age and sex classifications, or of poultry by the various classes.

It is obvious that in the consideration of live stock as a whole, or even of the more limited group, "domestic animals," no combination of the numbers of the different classes into one total would have any significance.

Live stock on farms.—Table 6, which follows, summarizes the statistics of domestic animals, poultry, and bees on farms for the Virgin Islands, reported as of November 1, 1917.

Table 6

CLASS.	FARMS REPORTING.		NUMBER AND VALUE.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	381	88.6	.....	$582,921	.....
Cattle	166	38.6	12,187	335,688	$27.54
Horses	275	64.0	1,872	89,548	47.84
Mules	138	32.1	1,568	121,095	77.23
Asses and burros	244	56.7	748	13,719	18.34
Swine	140	32.6	2,145	11,414	5.32
Sheep	32	7.4	1,046	4,920	4.70
Goats	142	33.0	1,584	3,360	2.12
Poultry	163	37.9	6,137	2,976	0.48
Bees (colonies)	2	0.5	41	201	4.90

The total value of live stock on farms in 1917, including domestic animals, poultry, and bees, was $582,921. Domestic animals alone were valued at $579,744. Of the total value of live stock, cattle represented 57.6 per cent, mules 20.8 per cent, horses 15.4 per cent, asses and burros 2.4 per cent, and swine 2 per cent, the other classes forming an insignificant percentage of the total.

Of the total number of farms enumerated 381, or 88.6 per cent, reported live stock of some kind, the number without any live stock being 49.

Cattle were reported by 38.6 per cent of all the farms in the Virgin Islands. The average value of cattle was reported at $27.54, and an average of 73 cattle to every farm was reported.

Of all the farms in the Virgin Islands 64 per cent reported horses. The farms reporting showed an average of seven per farm and were reported at an average value of $47.84. Mules were reported on 32.1 per cent of all farms at an average value of $77.23 and an average of about 11 mules to each farm reporting. Asses and burros were reported by 56.7 per cent of all farms in the islands and showed an average of about three to a farm reporting with an average value of $18.34 per animal.

Of all farms, 32.6 per cent reported swine, an average of 15 per farm, and an average value of $5.32. Sheep and lambs were reported from only 32 farms, or only 7.4 per cent of all the farms in the Virgin Islands. The average flock was about 33 sheep. Goats were reported from 142 farms, or 33 per cent of all farms in the three islands. Of the total number of farms enumerated 163, or 37.9 per cent, reported poultry of some kind. Only two farms reported bees.

Table 7 shows statistics with regard to the value of the three main classes of live stock on farms, classified according to the color and tenure of the operator.

Table 7

CLASS OF OPERATOR.	VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.			
	Total.	Domestic animals.	Poultry.	Bees.
All farmers	$582,921	$579,744	$2,976	$201
Owners	230,705	229,703	1,002	.....
Managers	318,897	316,847	1,850	200
Tenants	33,319	33,194	124	1
White farmers	438,612	435,950	2,462	200
Owners	179,150	178,305	845	.....
Managers	239,619	237,847	1,572	200
Tenants	19,843	19,798	45	.....
Mixed farmers	85,762	85,479	282	1
Owners	40,857	40,742	115	.....
Managers	41,595	41,447	148	.....
Tenants	3,310	3,290	19	1
Negro farmers	58,547	58,315	232	.....
Owners	10,698	10,656	42	.....
Managers	37,683	37,553	130	.....
Tenants	10,166	10,106	60	.....

The value of all live stock reported by white farmers, $438,612, comprised 75.2 per cent of the total value of all live stock reported in the Virgin Islands; that of mixed farmers, $85,762, or 14.7 per cent; and that of Negro farmers, $58,547, or 10 per cent.

Over one-half (54.7 per cent) of the value of live stock was on farms operated by managers; almost two-fifths (39.6 per cent) on farms operated by owners, while only a little more than one-twentieth (5.7 per cent) was on farms operated by tenants.

Live stock not on farms.—Most of the live stock not on farms is found in barns and inclosures in towns, and consists of animals kept more or less permanently, such as draft animals, dairy cows, and poultry. Statistics for such live stock are found in Table 8, which follows.

Table 8

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	2,063	.....	$24,962	.....
Cattle	55	134	3,005	$22.42
Horses	190	257	12,849	50.00
Mules	28	32	1,306	40.81
Asses and burros	177	226	2,415	10.69
Swine	82	184	512	2.78
Sheep	14	50	173	3.46
Goats	218	675	1,209	1.79
Poultry	1,821	7,829	3,303	0.42
Bees (colonies)	4	154	190	1.23

Horses are by far the most important class of animals not on farms when value is considered, this being $12,849, or a little more than one-half the total value of all live stock not on farms. Poultry was next, with a value of $3,303, followed by cattle, with a value of $3,005.

Live stock on farms and not on farms.—Table 9, which follows, gives the number and total value of live stock, distinguishing that on farms from that not on farms.

Table 9

KIND.	TOTAL.		ON FARMS.		NOT ON FARMS.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total	.....	$607,883	.....	$582,921	.....	$24,962
Cattle	12,321	338,693	12,187	335,688	134	3,005
Horses	2,129	102,397	1,872	89,548	257	12,849
Mules	1,600	122,401	1,568	121,095	32	1,306
Asses and burros	974	16,134	748	13,719	226	2,415
Swine	2,329	11,926	2,145	11,414	184	512
Sheep	1,096	5,093	1,046	4,920	50	173
Goats	2,259	4,569	1,584	3,360	675	1,209
Poultry	13,966	6,279	6,137	2,976	7,829	3,303
Bees (colonies)	195	391	41	201	154	190

The total value of all the live stock on the islands on November 1, 1917, was $607,883, of which the value of live stock not on farms represented only 4.1 per cent.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products on farms at the census of 1917, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the year ending October 31, 1917. No attempt was made in this first census of agriculture of the Virgin Islands to collect statistics pertaining to dairy products,

animals sold and slaughtered, and poultry raised. Although the schedule contained inquiries designed for reporting the amount of wool and mohair produced, none was reported.

Poultry products.—Of the 430 farms enumerated on the islands, 110 farms reported 10,980 dozens of eggs valued at $6,263.

Honey and wax.—Only one farm reported honey and beeswax produced, amounting to 3,000 pounds of honey valued at $120, and 150 pounds of wax valued at $45.

CROPS.

Summary.—In Table 10 is summarized the census data relative to the farm crops for the year ending October 31, 1917.

Table 10

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING.		Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		Value.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Amount.	Unit.	
Value of all crops						$522,606
Corn	7	1.6	25	17,682	Pounds.	667
Dry beans	2	0.5	1	90	Pounds.	9
Hay and forage, total			7,834			67,589
Guinea grass	137	31.9	7,244	8,138,040	Bundles	63,886
Other grasses	16	3.7	560	280,291	Bundles	2,803
Coarse forage	1	0.2	30	300	Tons	900
Sugar cane	286	66.5	8,685	84,129	Tons	442,120
All vegetables	184	42.8	168			6,537
Cotton	2	0.5	29	7,933	Pounds.	3,850
Arrowroot	1	0.2		1,500	Pounds.	360
Fruits and nuts						1,474

The total value of crops reported in 1917 was $522,606. The general character of the agricultural operations on the Virgin Islands is indicated by the fact that more than four-fifths (84.6 per cent) of the total value of crops in 1917 was represented by sugar cane. The remainder, representing in value 15.4 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of guinea grass and vegetables.

The leading crops covered by the preceding table, in order of their importance as judged by value, are sugar cane, $442,120; guinea grass, $63,886; vegetables, $6,537; and cotton, $3,850.

Tropical fruits and nuts.—Table 11, which follows, presents data with regard to tropical fruits and nuts. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained.

The total value of tropical fruit in 1917 was $1,193, but this can not be considered as representative of a normal year since practically all the tropical fruit trees were destroyed by the hurricane that visited the islands during October, 1916. Cocoa contributed about two-thirds and bananas one-fifth of this value. The production of nuts in 1917 consisted entirely of coconuts, numbering 12,180 and valued at $281. A small production of grapes was reported, amounting to only 40 pounds, valued at $8.

Fig. 12.—CATTLE ON ESTATE DIAMOND, ST. CROIX ISLAND.

Table 11

CROP.	TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE.		TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES OF BEARING AGE.		PRODUCTS.		
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Amount.	Unit.	Value.
Tropical fruits, total	.....	.....	.....	17,562	.....	.....	$1,193
Bananas	.....	.....	24	7,207	818	Bunches..	240
Cocoa	.....	.....	7	6,574	5,265	Pounds...	790
Mangoes	10	680	20	966	2,750	Number..	20
Oranges	8	64	9	176	158	Boxes.....	79
Pineapples	2	400	2	300	300	Number..	47
Unclassified	9	2,573	16	2,339	.....	.....	17
Nuts (coconuts)	15	1,214	19	1,070	12,180	Number..	281

FOREST PRODUCTS.

The census schedule called for "value of all firewood, fencing materials, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, bark, or other forest products cut or produced in 1917, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand November 1, 1917," and also in a separate item the "amount received from the sale of standing timber in 1917."

There were 35 farms in the Virgin Islands which reported forest products in 1917, the total value of such products being $4,631. Of this total, $1,460 was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, $2,668 as that of products sold or for sale, except bay leaves, $463 as that of bay leaves, and $40 as the amount received for standing timber. It should be noted that forest products not produced on farms are not included in this report.

SELECTED FARM EXPENSES.

Farm expenses.—Table 12 shows, for the islands as a group, the number of farms reporting expenditures for labor, feed, and fertilizer, as well as the sums expended for the year ending October 31, 1917.

Table 12

EXPENSE FOR—	FARMS REPORTING.		Amount.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	
Labor	293	68.1	$572,046
Feed	94	21.9	9,147
Fertilizer	26	6.0	15,439

Of the 430 farms on the three islands 293, or 68.1 per cent, reported expenses for labor aggregating $572,046; 94, or 21.9 per cent, reported payments for feed for live stock amounting to $9,147; and 26, or 6 per cent, reported expense for fertilizers amounting to $15,439. The statement of expenses for labor would appear excessive, since it exceeds the total reported value of all crops produced on the islands,

but this situation is chiefly due to the fact that some of the larger farms, on which practically no harvested crops were produced, are devoted exclusively to the raising of live stock. The grazing lands are available for use for the greater part of the year, and such areas as are devoted to grazing produce no crop other than grass. Labor employed on these farms is included with that of farms devoted to crop production. Another factor to be considered is that the larger managed farms are owned by sugar companies and are devoted almost exclusively to the production of sugar cane, and the cost of production is most likely reported as the value by the managers of the farms.

Receipts from sales of feedable crops.—An effort was made to secure as complete a statement as possible of the sales, as well as of the production, of the more important feedable crops; that is, those crops which are ordinarily fed to live stock.

While the total amount expended by Virgin Islands farmers for the purchase of feed in 1917 was reported as $9,147, the total receipt from sale of feed by those reporting sales amounted to $961.

AGE OF FARMERS.

This section presents data pertaining to the age of farmers by character of tenure and color of operator for 1917. It should be noted that "farmers," as here used, refers to farm operators and not to the farming population of the islands. The number of farmers as given in Table 13 and the various age groups is equal to the number of farms carried on by operators of the designated age, counting one operator to each farm. Thus, the total number of farmers of all ages is placed at 430, the number of farms on November 1, 1917.

Age of farm operator.—Table 13 summarizes for the islands as a whole the number of farms divided according to the age of the operator into groups ranging from "24 years and under" to "65 years and over," and further classified according to tenure and color.

Table 13
TENURE AND COLOR.

	All ages.	24 years and under.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Total farmers	430	8	39	91	142	91	55	4
Owners	127	1	9	23	44	22	27	1
White	59	1	5	10	14	15	13	1
Mixed	27	.....	2	5	14	1	5	.....
Negro	41	.....	2	8	16	6	9	.....
Managers	56	1	7	15	20	13	.....	.....
White	34	.....	6	12	6	10	.....	.....
Mixed	12	1	1	1	6	3	.....	.....
Negro	10	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Tenants	247	6	23	53	78	56	28	3
White	9	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1
Mixed	19	1	1	4	8	2	1	2
Negro	219	3	22	46	67	54	27	.....

Fig. 13.—TRANSPORTING CATTLE TO ST. THOMAS MARKET.

Of the 426 farmers reporting their ages, 8 were reported in the age group "24 years and under," 39 in the group "25 to 34 years," 91 in the group "35 to 44 years," 142 in the group "45 to 54 years," 91 in the group "55 to 64 years," and 55 in the group "65 years and over." Four farmers were reported in the group "age unknown."

Of the 127 owners reported 44 were in the age group "45 to 54 years," and of this number 14 were white, 14 were mixed, and 16 were Negro. There were 247 tenant farmers reporting, 53 of which were in the group "35 to 44 years," 78 in the group "45 to 54 years," and 56 in the group "55 to 64 years."

As a whole there was a remarkably small number of operators in the age group "24 years and under," only 8 having been reported for the three islands; one of these was an owner, six were tenants, and one a manager. There were no managers reported in the group "65 years and over."

Every tenure and color classification shows the largest number of operators in the group "45 to 54 years," with the single exception of white managers, where the largest number of operators is reported in the group "35 to 44 years."

TERM OF OCCUPANCY OF FARMS.

This section presents the principal data pertaining to the length of time farmers had occupied the farms they operated when interviewed, November 1, 1917.

Term of occupancy.—Table 14 shows these data in period of occupancy groups, which range from "less than 1 year" to "10 years and over," and are further classified according to the character of tenure and the color of the operator.

Table 14

TENURE AND COLOR.	Total number of farms.	TERM OF OCCUPANCY.					
		Less than 1 year.	1 year.	2 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years and over.	Not reported.
Total farmers	430	21	42	113	78	165	11
Owners	127	7	4	16	25	72	3
White	59	2	2	7	12	35	1
Mixed	27	1	.....	5	6	14	1
Negro	41	4	2	4	7	23	1
Managers	56	6	8	14	8	14	6
White	34	6	6	8	5	4	5
Mixed	12	.....	1	5	2	4	.....
Negro	10	.....	1	1	1	6	1
Tenants	247	8	30	83	45	79	2
White	9	.....	.....	2	2	4	1
Mixed	19	2	3	3	1	10	.....
Negro	219	6	27	78	42	65	1

Of the 430 farm operators in the Virgin Islands November 1, 1917, 11 made no report for the period of occupancy. Of the 419 farm operators reporting, 21 had operated their farms for "less than 1 year," 42 were reported in the group "1 year," 113 in the group "2 to 4 years," 78 in the group "5 to 9 years," and 165 in the group "10 years and over." This latter group represents 38.4 per cent of the total farm operators for the islands and would indicate a stability scarcely to be expected in view of other general conditions on the islands. In this group owners operated 72 farms, tenants 79 farms, and managers 14 farms. There is a very considerable variance in the three classes of tenure with reference to the term of occupancy of the farm, the owners constantly increasing with the increase in the period groups. Tenants increase to the group "5 to 9 years," where there is a falling off of nearly one-half, and again increase through the group "10 years and over." Managers increase to the group "5 to 9 years," and decrease with that group. The total number of operators is so small that such comparisons are really of little value, and aside from the owner group might be materially changed within a very few years.

TABLE 15.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY, AND LIVE STOCK NOT ON FARMS: NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

	Virgin Islands.	St. Croix.	St. John.	St. Thomas.
Population	26,051	14,901	959	10,191
Number of all farms	430	341	26	63
Color of farmers:				
White	102	77	5	20
Mixed	58	29	14	15
Negro	270	235	7	28
Number of farms, classified by size:				
Under 5 acres	219	199	2	18
5 to 9 acres	30	22	.....	8
10 to 19 acres	19	13	2	4
20 to 49 acres	18	12	2	4
50 to 99 acres	19	7	5	7
100 to 174 acres	17	11	2	4
175 to 499 acres	65	45	7	13
500 to 999 acres	27	21	2	4
1,000 acres and over	16	11	4	1
LAND AND FARM AREA.				
Approximate area—acres	84,781	53,920	12,781	18,080
Land in farms—acres	69,892	49,206	10,003	10,683
Improved land in farms—acres	39,448	33,581	2,086	3,781
Woodland in farms—acres	10,553	4,088	3,619	2,846
Other unimproved land in farms—acres	19,891	11,537	4,298	4,056
Per cent of land area in farms	82.4	91.3	78.3	59.1
Per cent of farm land improved	56.4	68.2	20.9	35.4
Average acres per farm	162.5	144.3	384.7	169.6
Average improved acres per farm	91.7	98.5	80.2	60.0

TABLE 15.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY, AND LIVE STOCK NOT ON FARMS: NOVEMBER 1, 1917—Continued.

	Virgin Islands.	St. Croix.	St. John.	St. Thomas.
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.				
All farm property.....dollars..	3,706,911	3,063,747	167,208	475,956
Land.....dollars..	2,402,501	1,990,467	94,675	317,359
Buildings.....dollars..	614,840	478,064	38,115	98,661
Implements and machinery.....dollars..	106,649	100,612	2,931	3,106
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....dollars..	582,921	494,604	31,487	56,830
Per cent of value of all property in:				
Land.....	64.8	65.0	56.6	66.7
Buildings.....	16.6	15.6	22.8	20.7
Implements and machinery.....	2.9	3.3	1.8	0.7
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	15.7	16.1	18.8	11.9
Average values:				
All property per farm.....dollars..	8,621	8,985	6,431	7,555
Land and buildings per farm.....dollars..	7,017	7,239	5,107	6,603
Land per acre.....dollars..	34.37	40.45	9.46	29.71
LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.				
Farms reporting live stock.....	381	297	26	58
Value of live stock.....dollars..	582,921	494,604	31,487	56,830
Cattle:				
Total number.....	12,187	8,968	1,149	2,070
Value.....dollars..	335,688	268,705	22,881	44,102
Horses:				
Total number.....	1,872	1,527	154	191
Value.....dollars..	89,548	76,900	5,910	6,738
Mules:				
Total number.....	1,568	1,482	23	63
Value.....dollars..	121,095	117,735	850	2,510
Asses and burros:				
Total number.....	748	470	63	215
Value.....dollars..	13,719	11,120	626	1,973
Swine:				
Total number.....	2,145	1,935	55	155
Value.....dollars..	11,414	10,663	275	476
Sheep:				
Total number.....	1,046	879	45	122
Value.....dollars..	4,920	4,329	183	408
Goats:				
Total number.....	1,584	1,122	297	165
Value.....dollars..	3,360	2,345	695	320
Poultry:				
Number, all kinds.....	6,137	5,531	119	487
Value.....dollars..	2,976	2,607	67	302
Bees:				
Number, hives or colonies.....	41	40	.....	1
Value.....dollars..	201	200	.....	1
LIVE STOCK NOT ON FARMS.				
Inclosures reporting live stock.....	2,063	1,027	54	982
Value of live stock.....dollars..	24,962	14,819	2,381	7,762
Cattle:				
Total number.....	134	2	75	57
Value.....dollars..	3,005	40	1,642	1,323
Horses:				
Total number.....	257	205	7	45
Value.....dollars..	12,849	10,513	238	2,098
Mules and asses and burros:				
Total number.....	258	123	24	111
Value.....dollars..	3,721	2,244	237	1,240
Swine:				
Total number.....	184	19	7	158
Value.....dollars..	512	81	19	412
Sheep and goats:				
Total number.....	725	226	124	375
Value.....dollars..	1,382	425	235	722
Poultry:				
Number, all kinds.....	7,829	3,287	36	4,506
Value.....dollars..	3,303	1,438	10	1,855
Bees:				
Number, hives or colonies.....	154	79	.....	75
Value.....dollars..	190	78	.....	112

TABLE 16.—NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY TENURE AND COLOR OF FARMERS, BY ISLANDS: NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

ITEM.	Virgin Islands.	St. Croix.	St. John.	St. Thomas.
FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS.				
Number of farms	127	89	15	23
Per cent of all farms	29.5	26.1	57.7	36.5
Land in farms.....acres	33,890	25,734	3,558	4,598
Improved land in farms.....acres	18,265	16,271	845	1,149
Value of land and buildings.....dollars	1,169,277	950,577	42,370	176,330
Color of owners:				
White	59	45	3	11
Mixed	27	14	8	5
Negro	41	30	4	7
FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS.				
Number of farms	56	40	9	7
Per cent of all farms	13.0	11.7	34.6	11.1
Land in farms.....acres	32,290	21,629	5,992	4,669
Improved land in farms.....acres	18,799	15,470	1,235	2,094
Value of land and buildings.....dollars	1,704,935	1,457,915	86,070	160,950
Color of managers:				
White	34	30	2	2
Mixed	12	4	5	3
Negro	10	6	2	2
FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS.				
Number of farms	247	212	2	33
Per cent of all farms	57.5	62.2	7.7	52.4
Land in farms.....acres	3,712	1,843	453	1,416
Improved land in farms.....acres	2,384	1,840	6	538
Value of land and buildings.....dollars	143,129	60,039	4,350	78,740
Color of tenants:				
White	9	2	.....	7
Mixed	19	11	1	7
Negro	219	199	1	19

TABLE 17.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEREOF, AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY ISLANDS: 1917.

CROP.	Virgin Islands.	St. Croix.	St. John.	St. Thomas.
VALUE OF ALL CROPS.				
Total.....dollars	522,606	498,574	8,218	15,814
Corn.....dollars	667	655	.....	12
Hay and forage.....dollars	67,589	46,803	7,263	13,523
Sugar cane.....dollars	442,120	442,104	16	.....
Vegetables.....dollars	6,537	4,362	.....	2,175
Tropical fruits and nuts.....dollars	1,474	431	939	104
Sundry minor crops.....dollars	4,219	4,219	.....	.....
CROPS (ACRES AND QUANTITY).				
Corn.....acres	25	24	.....	1
Corn.....pounds	17,682	17,500	.....	182
Hay and forage:				
Coarse forage.....acres	30	30	.....	.....
Coarse forage.....tons	300	300	.....	.....
Guinea grass.....acres	7,244	4,039	1,390	1,815
Guinea grass.....bundles	8,138,040	6,342,790	725,350	1,069,900
All other grasses.....acres	560	.....	2	558
All other grasses.....bundles	280,291	.....	1,000	279,291
Special crops:				
Cotton.....acres	29	29	.....	.....
Cotton.....pounds	7,933	7,933	.....	.....
Sugar cane.....acres	8,685	8,684	1	.....
Sugar cane.....tons	84,129	84,126	3	.....
Vegetables.....acres	168	115	.....	53
FRUITS AND NUTS.				
Tropical fruits:				
Mangoes.....trees	966	200	32	734
Mangoes.....number	2,750	.....	.....	2,750
Bananas.....trees	7,207	615	1,000	5,592
Bananas.....bunches	818	690	63	65
All other.....trees	9,389	6,827	1,417	1,145
Nuts (coconuts).....trees	1,070	462	390	218
Nuts (coconuts).....number	12,180	2,900	8,000	1,280

MANUFACTURES.

INTRODUCTION.

The census of manufactures taken in connection with the special census of the Virgin Islands, for 1917, constitutes the first industrial census taken of the islands. Previous census data compiled by the Danish Government related chiefly to population and mortality. The statistics reported are for the fiscal year most nearly conforming to the year ending October 31, 1917, the canvass beginning in the latter part of December, 1917, and ending during the early part of January, 1918.

The principal instructions given the agents employed in the canvass were the following:

Scope of census.—The census is confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building trades, and the data required will be entered on the general schedule. Establishments having an annual product of less than $500 are to be omitted from the census. Reports are to be secured, however, for establishments that were idle during a part of the year or new establishments started during the year, although the product is less than $500, if such establishments are capable of an annual production of $500 or more.

Building trades.—Establishments engaged in the various building industries should not be reported. Those engaged in manufacturing supplies used in building, however, should be included.

Miscellaneous hand trades and custom work.—The small hand trades, engaged chiefly in repair work or work to the individual order, should not be reported. Boot and shoe custom and repair shops, custom tailoring shops, and dressmaking establishments are not to be canvassed.

Retail stores.—Retail stores and other establishments which incidentally manufacture small quantities of goods which they sell must not be reported.

Sugar.—Reports must be secured for all mills engaged in the production of cane sugar and molasses located on plantations, although only the cane grown on the plantation is treated. A supplemental schedule for cane sugar calling for additional information in regard to materials and products is required.

Lime-tree products.—The pickling of limes and making of concentrated lime juice, if done for the trade, are to be reported.

Bay oil and bay rum.—The operation of stills for the production of bay oil and bay rum may be associated with the gathering of crude materials and the care of an orchard. In such cases the material used may be estimated at the market value. A supplemental schedule for this industry, calling for additional information in regard to materials and products is required.

The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly the Danish West Indies, comprise three principal islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, with a number of smaller islands, most of which are uninhabited.

St. Croix Island, measuring the distance between the nearest points of land, is about 50 miles southeast from Porto Rico. It is the largest

and most productive island of the group and has a population of 14,901. There are two towns, Christiansted on the east end, locally called Bassin, with a population of 4,574, and Frederiksted, or West End, with an open roadstead harbor and a population of 3,144. The sugar and rum industries, the most important of the Virgin Islands, are carried on entirely on St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is locally called, the Santa Cruz rum being world-famous.

St. Thomas is the most important island of the group, due to its magnificent harbor on which is located Charlotte Amalie, the largest town in the islands, having a population of 7,747. St. Thomas Harbor has facilities for repairing and coaling up-to-date vessels and supplying them with water and provisions. The only important product of St. Thomas manufactured for export is bay rum.

St. John is the smallest and the least important of the three principal islands, and is situated 3 miles from St. Thomas. The only manufacturing industry is the distillation of bay oil from the bay leaves which are grown only on this island.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following summary gives the more important statistics for 1917 relative to all classes of manufactures for the islands as a group and for each of the three islands:

Table 1

ITEM.	Virgin Islands.	St. Croix.	St. John.	St. Thomas.
Number of establishments	84	65	3	16
Persons engaged in manufactures	842	655	5	182
Proprietors and firm members	77	63	2	12
Salaried employees	79	58	.....	21
Wage earners (average number)	686	534	3	149
Primary horsepower	2,595	2,494	.....	101
Capital	$1,429,524	$1,309,343	$3,300	$116,881
Services	199,386	152,861	113	46,412
Salaries	70,926	59,596	.....	11,429
Wages	128,460	93,355	113	34,992
Materials	781,417	642,620	514	138,283
Value of products	1,292,247	1,084,653	1,220	206,374
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	510,830	442,033	706	68,091

Table 2 shows the relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries of the islands, in 1917, with a percentage distribution.

Table 2

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.	
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
All industries	84	686	100.0	$1,292,247	100.0	$510,830	100.0
Sugar, cane	5	423	61.7	978,188	75.7	405,766	79.4
Bread and other bakery products	48	135	19.7	192,544	14.9	43,613	8.5
Bay rum	4	12	1.7	38,745	3.0	15,457	3.0
Mineral and soda water	9	24	3.5	16,907	1.3	11,511	2.3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	5	34	5.0	13,723	1.1	11,152	2.2
Liquor, distilled (rum)	3	5	0.7	10,609	0.8	4,389	0.9
All other industries	10	53	7.7	41,531	3.2	18,942	3.7

The industries shown in the table are arranged according to the value of their products, the sugar industry being by far the most important; this is shown by the fact that the sugar manufactures contributed 75.7 per cent of the total value of the manufactures for the islands.

The next industry, as measured by value of products, was "bread and other bakery products." This formed 14.9 per cent of the value of products. The manufacture of bay rum was third in importance, contributing 3 per cent of the value of products. All the other industries shown, with the exception of the distilling of rum, were confined to supplying local requirements and together formed only 5.6 per cent of the total value of products.

Sugar, cane.—The manufacture of sugar from cane grown on the islands is the chief industry. The statistics include the making of molasses as a by-product, but this product has little commercial value. The sugar industry employed 61.7 per cent of the wage earners of the islands and the product amounted to $978,188, or 75.7 per cent of the $1,292,247—the total value of products, while the value added by manufacture by this industry was 79.4 per cent of the total amount reported.

Liquors, distilled—Rum.—The manufacture of rum is one of the important industries of the islands; though only three establishments reported, the product of the distilleries was valued at $10,609. Rum is a by-product of the sugar mills, being made from the waste sugar product or from the molasses which is a by-product of the sugar industry.

Bay rum.—The distillation of bay rum was formerly one of the chief industries on St. Thomas Island, carried on largely for export purposes, but in 1917 only 3 per cent of the value of products for the islands was reported by the bay rum industry, due to lack of bay oil. The bay oil from which bay rum is distilled is a product of St. John Island; but this is not shown as a separate industry, as it amounted to very little in 1917, a hurricane almost entirely destroying the bay leaves from which the oil is made.

Bread and other bakery products.—This industry, second in importance in value of products, reported more than one-half (57.1 per cent) of the total number of establishments, 19.7 per cent of the average number of wage earners, 14.9 per cent of the total value of products, and 8.5 per cent of the value added by manufacture. The bakeries of Christiansted and Frederiksted, except for the home baking done, supply the island of St. Croix. The shops are conducted by individuals, who operate only on a small scale, having no facilities for baking in large quantities. In Charlotte Amalie, which supplies all the bread for St. Thomas, however, the industry comprises two large bakeries.

WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

The following table shows the number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month during the year beginning November 1, 1916, and ending October 31, 1917, for all industries combined, and for the principal industry (the manufacture of sugar and its by-products—rum and molasses), and for all other industries combined:

Table 3

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.					
	All industries.		Sugar and by-products.		All other industries.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
November, 1916	553	55.7	276	38.5	277	95.2
December, 1916	544	54.8	294	41.1	250	85.9
January, 1917	571	57.5	326	45.5	245	84.2
February, 1917	649	65.4	405	56.6	244	83.8
March, 1917	819	82.5	568	79.3	251	86.3
April, 1917	970	97.7	716	100.0	254	87.3
May, 1917	993	100.0	702	98.0	291	100.0
June, 1917	924	93.1	647	90.4	277	95.2
July, 1917	574	57.8	296	41.3	278	95.5
August, 1917	560	56.4	293	40.9	267	91.8
September, 1917	548	55.2	279	39.0	269	92.4
October, 1917	527	53.1	274	38.3	253	86.9

The principal industry, the manufacture of sugar and its by-products, is a seasonal industry employing a majority of the wage earners the year round, but the number was largely increased during March, April, May, and June. Employment in the other industries shows little variation from month to month, the smallest number employed in February being 83.8 per cent of the largest number employed in May.

PREVAILING HOURS OF LABOR.

In the next table the average number of wage earners reported for all industries and for each industry separately have been classified according to number of hours of labor per week prevailing in the establishments in which they were employed. The sugar industry gave employment to 61.7 per cent of the total average number of wage earners, but the division of this number of wage earners according to hours worked per week is not satisfactory, as this is a seasonal industry, and during the busy season the plants ran 12 hours or more per day, while during the off season 9 hours constituted a working-day. This industry reported practically all the wage earners in establishments operating 72 or more hours per week, the wage earners so employed constituting 59.9 per cent of the total number. For the manufacturing industries, exclusive of the sugar industry, 29.3 per cent of the employees shown worked between 54 and 60 hours per week and 62.4 per cent worked 54 hours per week or less.

Table 4

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
	Total.	In establishments where the prevailing hours of labor per week were—							
		48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries	686	133	4	47	77	11	3	212	199
Bay rum	12	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bread and other bakery products	135	80	.....	2	48	2	3	.....	.....
Liquor, distilled (rum)	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral and soda waters	24	6	4	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	34	19	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, cane	423	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	191
All other	53	8	.....	8	29	.....	.....	.....	8
Per cent distribution	100.0	19.4	0.6	6.9	11.2	1.6	0.4	30.9	29.0

LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

The largest city in the islands is Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St. Thomas, with a population of 7,747; the other towns are Christiansted, with a population of 4,575, and Frederiksted, with a population of 3,144, on the island of St. Croix; these three towns embrace 59.4 per cent of the population. Of the 84 manufacturing establishments 73, or 86.9 per cent of the total number, were located in these three towns; but the outside districts reported 76.6 per cent of the value of products, 80.4 per cent of the value added by manufacture, and 62.8 per cent of the wage earners employed on the islands. This is largely due to the fact that the most important establishments, the sugar mills, are located on the plantations outside the limits of the towns. There is another incorporated town in the Virgin Islands, Cruz Bay, on St. John Island, but the population was only 50, and there were no manufactures.

The following table shows the manufactures of the islands as to location in cities and outside districts:

Table 5

ITEM.	Aggregate.	CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 3,000 AND OVER.						Districts outside of cities having a population of 3,000 and over.	
		Total.		3,000 to 5,000.		5,000 and over.			
		Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.
Number of places	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Population	26,051	15,465	59.4	7,718	29.6	7,747	29.7	10,586	40.6
Number of establishments	84	73	86.9	57	67.9	16	19.0	11	13.1
Average number of wage earners	686	255	37.2	106	15.5	149	21.7	431	62.8
Value of products	$1,292,247	$302,230	23.4	$95,856	7.4	$206,374	16.0	$990,017	76.6
Value added by manufacture	510,830	99,969	19.6	31,878	6.2	68,091	13.3	410,861	80.4

CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.

The table that follows shows, for 1917, statistics concerning the character of ownership of the manufacturing enterprises, with a percentage distribution.

Table 6
CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.

	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
All classes	84	686	$1,292,247	$510,830
Individual[1]	76	305	455,235	169,843
Corporation	8	381	837,012	340,987
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	90.5	44.5	35.2	33.2
Corporation	9.5	55.5	64.8	66.8

[1] Includes one establishment under a different form of ownership.

Establishments under individual ownership (including one of another form) constitute 90.5 per cent of the total number, but these reported only 35.2 per cent of the total value of products and 33.2 per cent of the value added by manufacture. On the other hand, the eight corporations, though forming only 9.5 per cent of the establishments, reported 64.8 per cent of the value of products and 66.8 per cent of the value added by manufacture. Again, the sugar mills, the largest of which are under corporate ownership and which represent the most important industry of the islands, are responsible for this condition.

ENGINES AND POWER.

Table 7 shows the number and horsepower of engines or motors employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current). Electric motors operated by current generated in the establishments reporting are also shown.

Table 7
POWER.

	Number of engines or motors.	Horsepower.	Per cent distribution of horsepower.
Primary power, total	88	2,595	100.0
Owned	84	2,592	99.9
Steam	71	2,411	92.9
Gas	13	181	7.0
Rented—Electric	4	3	0.1
Electric power	13	103	100.0
Run by current generated in establishments reporting	9	100	97.1
Run by rented power	4	3	2.9

It will be noted that practically all the power was generated by steam and gas engines, there being no streams on the islands that could be used for water power The primary power reported was

Fig. 14.—CHARCOAL KILN ON ST. THOMAS ISLAND.

largely used by the sugar mills; these reported 78.4 per cent of the engines and motors and 88 1 per cent of horsepower.

FUEL.

Closely related to the subject of power employed in manufactures is that of the fuel consumed in generating this power or otherwise used for manufacturing purposes.

The kinds and quantities of fuel used other than wood were anthracite, 27 tons; bituminous coal, 2,942 tons; coke, 25 tons; and oil, 228 barrels, most of which was used by the sugar mills. "Basse," or crushed cane stalks, in great quantities was also used for fuel by the sugar mills. All fuel used in manufactures was imported, although charcoal burning is carried on in the rural districts.

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

For the sugar industry the Census Bureau provides a special schedule which requires details regarding quantities and values of materials and products. The most important products of the Virgin Islands are sugar and rum, rum being a by-product of the sugar industry. In former years there were many plants on St. Croix Island that distilled rum exclusively, but in later years this industry has gradually decreased until in 1917 there were only three establishments manufacturing rum to the value of $10,609. Distinct from this product is the rum manufactured as a by-product of the sugar mills, which was valued at $59,148 in 1917. Molasses as a product of the islands is of little importance commercially or for consumption and is shown only as a by-product of sugar.

The following table shows supplementary data for the sugar industry, giving the quantity and cost of cane used as material and the quantity and value of products, with capacity of the mills:

Table 8

MATERIAL.	Cane-sugar industry: 1917.	PRODUCT.	Cane-sugar industry: 1917.
Materials, total cost	$572,422	Products, total value	$978,188
Cane crushed:		Sugar, raw or brown:	
Tons (2,000 lbs.)	86,171	Tons (2,000 lbs.)	8,149
Cost	$449,012	Value	$913,873
Cost of fuel and rent of power	$41,443	Molasses:	
All other materials	$81,967	Gallons	168,000
		Value	$5,167
Capacity of mills (tons crushed per day of 24 hours)	1,900	Rum:	
		Gallons	90,470
		Value	$59,148

GENERAL TABLE.

Table 9 presents statistics in detail for 1917, for the islands as a group, for each island, for each city, and for each industry of the islands that can be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

TABLE 9.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE VIRGIN ISLAND GROUP, FOR EACH ISLAND AND EACH CITY: 1917.

ISLAND, INDUSTRY, AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.					Capital.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	Primary horsepower.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners (average number).				
THE ISLANDS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.										
Total for the islands	84	842	77	19	60	686	$1,429,524	$1,292,247	$510,830	2,595
St. Croix	65	655	63	11	47	534	1,309,343	1,084,653	442,033	2,494
St. John	3	5	2	.....	.....	3	3,300	1,220	706	.....
St. Thomas	16	182	12	8	13	149	116,881	206,374	68,091	101
Bay rum	4	22	3	2	5	12	13,300	38,745	15,457	.....
Bread and other bakery products	48	191	48	2	6	135	39,845	192,544	43,613	10
Liquor, distilled (rum)	3	8	3	.....	.....	5	14,000	10,609	4,389	180
Mineral and soda waters	9	37	10	3	.....	24	13,200	16,907	11,511	13
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	5	41	4	2	1	34	16,296	13,723	11,152	2
Sugar, cane	5	479	3	8	45	423	1,276,300	978,188	405,766	2,285
All other industries [1]	10	64	6	2	3	53	56,583	41,531	18,942	105
CITIES—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.										
Total for cities	73	350	69	11	15	255	$135,924	$302,230	$99,969	130
Christiansted, St. Croix	39	109	38	3	1	67	11,933	55,390	16,484	8
Frederiksted, St. Croix	18	59	19	.....	1	39	7,110	40,466	15,394	21
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	16	182	12	8	13	149	116,881	206,374	68,091	101

ISLAND, INDUSTRY, AND CITY.	EXPENSES.												
	Total.	Salaries and wages.				Materials.				Miscellaneous.			
		Total.	Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Total.	Fuel and rent of power.	Principal materials.	Freight.	Total.	Rent of factory.	Taxes.	Contract work.
THE ISLANDS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.													
Total for the islands	$988,318	$199,386	$27,720	$43,206	$128,460	$781,417	$56,653	$699,952	$24,812	$7,515	$4,629	$1,244	$1,642
St. Croix	798,441	152,861	21,874	37,632	93,355	642,620	44,200	573,623	24,797	2,960	1,123	195	1,642
St. John	627	113	.....	.....	113	514	18	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	189,250	46,412	5,846	5,574	34,992	138,283	12,435	125,833	15	4,555	3,506	1,049	.....
Bay rum	28,237	4,464	1,500	930	2,034	23,288	25	23,263	.....	485	420	65	.....
Bread and other bakery products	167,013	16,646	740	2,190	13,716	148,931	7,837	141,094	.....	1,436	706	730	.....
Liquor, distilled (rum)	6,735	515	.....	.....	515	6,220	80	6,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral and soda waters	10,125	3,923	630	.....	3,293	5,396	132	5,249	15	806	740	66	.....
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	10,675	7,333	780	46	6,507	2,571	97	2,405	69	771	687	53	31
Sugar, cane	714,447	140,339	20,950	37,556	81,833	572,422	41,443	506,251	24,728	1,686	.....	75	1,611
All other industries [1]	51,086	26,166	3,120	2,484	20,562	22,589	7,039	15,550	.....	2,331	2,076	255	.....
CITIES—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.													
Total for cities	$236,509	$58,419	$6,770	$5,650	$45,999	$202,231	$15,112	$187,065	$84	$5,829	$4,629	$1,169	$31
Christiansted, St. Croix	46,621	7,101	924	46	6,131	38,906	1,282	37,555	69	614	498	85	31
Frederiksted, St. Croix	30,638	4,906	.....	30	4,876	25,072	1,395	23,677	.....	660	625	35	.....
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	189,250	46,412	5,846	5,574	34,992	138,283	12,435	125,833	15	4,555	3,506	1,049	.....

[1] All other industries embrace butter, 1; cigars, 1; ice, 2; foundry and machine-shop products, 1; oil, essential, 3; furniture, 1; shipbuilding, wooden, 1.

FISHERIES.

INTRODUCTION.

The census of fisheries for the Virgin Islands for the year 1917 formed a part of the industrial census taken in connection with the special census of the Virgin Islands for 1917. This was the first attempt ever made to collect statistics of the fisheries industry. The following instructions were given for the guidance of the agents in the collection of data:

Scope of census.—The census of fisheries must include the fishing operations of all shore and offshore or vessel fisheries. In addition to sea food and fish products, the census must cover shellfish, turtles, crabs, sponges, etc. All commercial fisheries, vessels engaged in fishing, and vessels engaged in transporting fish from the fishing grounds must be reported. No reports, however, are to be secured for vessels engaged in transporting fish from port to port.

Vessels engaged in fishing or transporting fish for a portion of the year and in other work for the remainder of the 12 months must be reported and in such cases the reports must cover the operations of the entire year.

For census purposes the term "commercial fishery" includes all fishing operations conducted for profit, but does not include the operations of individuals or clubs catching fish for their own consumption or for sport.

If an establishment is engaged primarily in the purchase and sale of fish, and incidentally in catching fish, the statistics for the mercantile portion should be segregated and the census report relate exclusively to the fishing portion of the business.

The census reports should cover the year ending October 31, 1917, or the fishing season which most nearly conforms to this period. The period covered by each report must be given on the title-page of each schedule.

Fishing is commonly engaged in by the inhabitants of the islands as a means of livelihood; but commercial fishing is carried on only from the three larger islands, and the catch is all disposed of in the markets of Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted, and Frederiksted. All fishing is confined to salt water, there being no fresh-water streams of any size on the islands.

The canvass covered St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, the three principal islands, and the statistics are for the period conforming most nearly to the year ending October 31, 1917. The enumeration began the latter part of December, 1917, and ended early in January, 1918.

The majority of the fishermen on St. Thomas are white men of French extraction, most of whom speak the French language only; they are locally called *Cha-Chas* and live in a community called Honduras just outside the limits of Charlotte Amalie. The fishermen on St. John and St. Croix are colored people and speak English exclusively, this being the language of the islands.

The report for the Virgin Islands covers fishing designated by the Census Bureau as "shore fishing," i. e., that carried on from shore or from boats of less than 5 tons, motor boats, sailboats, rowboats, scows, etc. There was no "offshore" or "vessel" fishing. No boats of over 5 tons were used. Auxiliary power on the fishing boats of the islands is financially impossible on account of the high price of fuel oil, etc.

It was very difficult to obtain reliable information as to the quantities of fish caught or amount received from sales, as in no instance were records kept; and the fact that several fishermen often fish from one boat, each disposing of his share of the catch individually, caused further complications. The statistics shown are largely estimates made by the fishermen. To aid in the preparation of these figures, however, an agent personally visited each boat owner and questioned him as to the number of trips per week, the average size of the catch, and the amount received when the fish were sold under different circumstances.

It was impossible to separate the quantities of fish caught by any given apparatus, as in many cases set pots, seines, and hand lines were all used by fishermen, who had no idea as to the amount caught by each; this also applies to the showing of the catch by species, as all kinds of fish sell at practically the same price. These conditions are unlike those in the United States, where there are many operators who use certain apparatus for catching certain species and are, therefore, able to give fairly accurate figures as to the various kinds caught and the method of capture.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following table summarizes the number of persons employed, capital invested, and value of products, for the islands as a whole and for each of them separately, with per cent of total for each:

Table 1

	Total.	St. Croix.	St. John.	St. Thomas.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
					St. Croix.	St. John.	St. Thomas.
Number of persons employed	168	103	26	39	61	16	23
Capital	$11,002	$6,198	$991	$3,813	56	9	35
Boats, sail and row	6,690	3,386	420	2,884	51	6	43
Apparatus of capture	4,312	2,812	571	929	65	13	22
Value of products	44,436	23,059	5,186	16,191	52	12	36

St. Croix, the largest of the three islands, with the towns of Christiansted and Frederiksted, shows 61 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in fishing, 56 per cent of capital invested, and 52 per cent of total value of products,

Fig. 15.—MAGENS BAY, ST. THOMAS ISLAND. HANS LOLLIK ISLAND IN BACKGROUND.

Capital invested is represented by the value of sail and row boats, and apparatus of capture. Most of the fishermen operate on a very small scale and have no shore property in use for fishing purposes.

The value of products, amounting to $44,436, shows approximately the value of fish marketed on the islands for 1917, and it does not include the fishing of individuals for sport and for home consumption. The prices paid for fish during the year 1917 were the highest ever paid on the islands, making fish to a large extent unobtainable by the poorer classes.

PERSONS ENGAGED.

A separation between proprietors and wage earners was difficult in that both proprietors and wage earners work together on shares and in many instances all own apparatus which is operated from the same boat. The fisherman who owned the boat and received a share of the catch for the boat was classed as a proprietor and those working with him were classed as wage earners.

Table 2 gives the number of proprietors and of wage earners and their wages for the islands as a whole and for each island separately with a per cent distribution.

Table 2

	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.					
	Number of proprietors.	Wage earners.		Per cent distribution.		
		Number.	Wages.	Proprietors.	Wage earners.	
					Number.	Wages.
Total	212	168	$12,940	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Croix	119	103	7,771	56.1	61.3	60.0
St. John	8	26	3,178	3.8	15.5	24.6
St. Thomas	85	39	1,991	40.1	23.2	15.4

The total amount paid in wages in St. Thomas in comparison with that paid in St. John and St. Croix was small; but this is accounted for by the fact that in the town of Charlotte Amalie, comprising most of the population of St. Thomas and situated on St. Thomas Harbor, men are employed in various kinds of harbor work and other industries and so are not engaged steadily at fishing; whereas in St. John and St. Croix fishing is practically the chief occupation and is carried on the entire year.

EQUIPMENT.

In the fisheries of the islands only sail and row boats were employed. There were 28 sailboats and 176 rowboats used in the operations. The kinds of apparatus are confined almost exclusively to set pots,

seines, hand lines, turtle nets, and cast nets. The latter are used mostly for catching sprat, a very small fish, sometimes locally called "frys." Cast nets are also used for catching fish for bait. Set pots are utilized more than any other apparatus. There were 1,263 of these used, of which St. Croix reported 907, St. Thomas 295, and St. John 61.

The following table gives the number and value of the boats and apparatus of capture employed for the islands combined and for each of the three islands separately.

Table 3

ISLAND.	BOATS AND APPARATUS ENGAGED.																	
	Total value of boats and apparatus.	Boats.						Apparatus.										
		Total.		Sail-boats.		Row-boats.		Total value.	Set pots.		Cast nets.		Seines.		Lines.		Turtle nets.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total	$11,002	204	$6,690	28	$2,683	176	$4,007	$4,312	1,263	$2,126	64	$376	26	$1,552	159	$95	66	$163
St. Croix	6,198	98	3,386	18	1,365	80	2,021	2,812	907	1,575	49	291	9	832	68	47	23	67
St. John	991	11	420	2	175	9	245	571	61	54	..	....	6	440	13	5	31	72
St. Thomas	3,813	95	2,884	8	1,143	87	1,741	929	295	497	15	85	11	280	78	43	12	24

PRODUCTS.

The catch is disposed of by the "strap" only, never by actual weight. The "strap" is a piece of tough grass, or fiber, and takes the place of a string. Selling by the "strap" is practically the same as selling by the "string of fish," and as a unit of measure is about as exact as the fisherman's usual string of fish. Roughly, a "strap" varies in weight from 1 to 2 pounds, and its market value varies from 10 to 18 cents per strap in the forenoon, to 5 to 10 cents in the afternoon, this variation being due to lack of means for refrigeration. In instances where the entire catch was sold to dealers the price received was much smaller; but, as a rule, the fisherman disposes of his catch, either by peddling from house to house or in the public market which each town provides. Quantity and value of catch are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

ISLAND.	Pounds of fish.	Value.
Total	590,057	$44,436
St. Croix	239,575	23,059
St. John	168,815	5,186
St. Thomas	181,667	16,191

As already stated, it was impossible to classify the different species of fish caught by quantity or value, but the principal kinds were:

Barracuda.	Grouper.	Mullet.	Rockfish.
Bluefish.	Grunt or Margate fish.	Oldwife.	Shell or Trunk fish.
Bonito.	Hogfish.	Porges.	Yellowtail.
Cravellé.	Jackfish.	Redfish.	Spiny Lobster.
Doctorfish.	Kingfish.	Red Snapper.	Turtles.
Goatfish.	Mackerel.		

Crabs, oysters, and clams are caught to some extent, but not in commercial quantities, those for sale being imported. There were also a few conchs caught, but these are caught mostly by divers. They are of very little commercial value, the value being in the shells when polished up to be sold as souvenirs, etc. Although fish form such a large product of the islands, no canning or preserving is done.

The following table shows, for 1917, for the Virgin Islands as a group and for the three islands separately, statistics in detail for the fishing industry:

Table 5

ITEM.	FISHERIES OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.			
	Total.	St. Croix.	St. John.	St. Thomas.
Persons engaged	380	222	34	124
Proprietors and firm members	212	119	8	85
Wage earners (average number)	168	103	26	39
Wages, total	$12,940	$7,771	$3,178	$1,991
Capital invested, total	$11,002	$6,198	$991	$3,813
Boats engaged—				
Number, total	294	98	11	95
Value, total	$6,690	$3,386	$420	$2,884
Sailboats—				
Number	28	18	2	8
Value	$2,683	$1,365	$175	$1,143
Rowboats—				
Number	176	80	9	87
Value	$4,007	$2,021	$245	$1,741
Apparatus—				
Value, total	$4,312	$2,812	$571	$929
Set pots—				
Number	1,263	907	61	295
Value	$2,126	$1,575	$54	$497
Cast nets—				
Number	64	49	.....	15
Value	$376	$291	.....	$85
Seines—				
Number	26	9	6	11
Value	$1,552	$832	$440	$280
Lines—				
Number	159	68	13	78
Value	$95	$47	$5	$43
Turtle nets—				
Number	66	23	31	12
Value	$163	$67	$72	$24
Total catch for year:				
Pounds	590,057	239,575	168,815	181,667
Value	$44,436	$23,059	$5,186	$16,191

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APPENDIX I.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Secretary of Commerce having directed, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy and with the approval of the President of the United States, that a census be taken of the Virgin Islands of the United States, the following order is promulgated:

1. The census herein provided for shall refer to population and to the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fisheries.

2. The census shall be taken as of the date November 1, 1917, and the work of enumeration shall be completed, as far as practicable, within two weeks from that date.

3. The supervision of the enumeration will be under the charge of Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, who is hereby designated as supervisor in charge and made responsible for the rapid and efficient conduct of the work.

4. The area comprised in the Virgin Islands shall be divided into as many enumeration districts as may be necessary for the proper and prompt compliance with the provisions of this order, and the boundaries of all of the enumeration districts shall be clearly described by civil divisions, roads, or other easily distinguishable lines.

5. The work of the enumeration shall be performed by special agents acting as enumerators, to be appointed by the Director of the Census, upon the recommendation of the supervisor in charge. They will proceed in accordance with sections 12, 16, and 18 of the act of July 2, 1909, providing for taking the Thirteenth and subsequent censuses. The enumerators so appointed shall be, so far as possible, residents of the enumeration districts they are to canvass and shall be selected because of their fitness for the work and their personal knowledge of the districts they are to canvass.

6. The compensation of the enumerators shall be fixed by the Director of the Census for each day of eight hours' actual field work.

7. Each enumerator shall be required to make a daily report to the supervisor in charge. If the daily reports of any enumerator shall indicate that he is not faithfully discharging his duties, the supervisor in charge is authorized to suspend him from duty and to submit to the Director of the Census the reasons why he should be dismissed from the service.

8. Attention is called to the fact that section 22 of the act of July 2, 1909, prescribes certain penalties for the failure of enumerators to perform their duties, or irregularities in the same. Neglecting or refusing to perform duties prescribed; communication of information gained through performance of duties to persons not authorized to receive the same; swearing or affirming falsely, willingly, and knowingly making false certificate or fictitious return are all covered by appropriate penalties and fines.

9. Attention is also called to sections 23 and 24 of the same act, which read as follows:

SEC. 23. That it shall be the duty of all persons over 21 years of age, when requested by the Director of the Census or by any supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, or other employee of the Census Office acting under the instructions of the said director, to answer correctly, to the best of their knowledge, all questions on the census schedules applying to themselves and to the family to which they belong or are related, and to the farm or farms of which they or their families are the occupants; and any person over 21 years of age who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any of these questions, or shall willfully give answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $100.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to furnish the names of the occupants of said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, and to give thereto free ingress and egress to any duly accredited representative of the Census Office, so as to permit of the collection of statistics for census purposes, including the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building; and any owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building who shall refuse or willfully neglect to give such information or assistance under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $500.

SEC. 24. And it shall be the duty of every owner, president, treasurer, secretary, director, or other officer or agent of any manufacturing establishment, mine, quarry, or other establishment of productive industry,

whether conducted as a corporation, firm, limited, liability company, or by private individuals, when requested by the Director of the Census or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office acting under the instructions of the said director, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions on any census schedule applying to such establishment; and any owner, president, secretary, director, or other officer or agent of any manufacturing establishment, mine, quarry, or other establishment of productive industry, who under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any of these questions, or shall willfully give answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $10,000, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both so fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court. The provisions of this section shall also apply to the collection of the information required and authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent Census Office," and by acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

SAM. L. ROGERS,
Director of the Census.

Approved:
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1917.*

APPENDIX II.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Appointment of special agents.—Under your appointment as a special agent of the Bureau of the Census you are required to take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation (Form 8–068 e 1), in accordance with the instructions printed thereon, and to return said oath or affirmation to the supervisor in charge. Upon its receipt an appointment certificate (Form 8–1847 a) and a certificate of authority (Form 8–1319 d) will be issued, under which your work is to be performed and which will constitute your authority for taking the census required by the terms of the general order promulgated October 1, 1917.

2. Schedule and supplies.—There are four schedules to be used in your work, as follows: Population (Form 8–4862), agriculture (Form 8–4858), manufactures (Form 8–4859), fisheries (Form 8–4863). The other supplies to be used in your work consist of a circular of instructions, a set of daily report cards, a certificate of completion card, addressed return labels, letterheads and addressed envelopes for official correspondence only, a piece of twine for retying bundles, and a duplicate set of pay vouchers. The daily report cards, return labels, and addressed envelopes are for official use only and do not require postage.

3. If any of these schedules or supplies are missing or the number received is not likely to be sufficient for your needs, send notification at once, in order that there may be no delay on this account in the completion of your work.

4. The portfolio furnished you is to be used in your daily canvass. It will not be necessary for you to carry in it on any one day any more schedules than will be required in that day's work.

5. Blank schedules not in use and schedules already filled must be carefully put away where they will not be in danger of destruction or of examination by unauthorized persons, and will be kept clean.

6. Description of district.—The number and description of your district are given on the inside of the front cover of the portfolio, and within the boundaries of said district you are required to make an enumeration of the inhabitants and of agricultural and other products, in accordance with the printed instructions herein contained and any other instructions which you may receive from duly authorized persons.

7. Daily report cards.—A supply of report cards (Form 8–4867) is furnished for your use in making a report each day of the number of hours and minutes during which you were occupied.

8. At the close of each day's work fill out and send, if possible, one of these report cards; but if not, send them as soon and as often as you have opportunity. Since they will be used in the settlement of your account for services rendered, it is important that pains should be taken to insure accuracy in filling them and in arranging for sending them promptly.

9. If the supply of report cards furnished should not prove to be sufficient for your needs, send notification in ample time for an additional supply to reach you, so as not to delay the sending of your daily reports.

10. Completion of enumeration.—As soon as the work in your district is finished you are required to fill out and send the certificate of completion of enumeration card (Form 8–4868). This is an important requirement and is a necessary prerequisite to the prompt certification of your account for services rendered.

11. Compensation.—Vouchers (Form 8–4543) corresponding to the rate of compensation to be allowed for your services in taking the census of your district have been furnished to you in duplicate. On the completion of your work fill out and sign these two vouchers and inclose them in the portfolio with the completed schedules. They will be compared with your daily report cards and, if upon examination they are found to be correct, the amount due you will be sent in the form of a United

States Treasury draft payable to your order. Any failure on your part strictly to observe the instructions as to the filling of the vouchers will postpone the date of final settlement of your account.

12. Return of schedules.—After inclosing your completed schedules, pay vouchers, filled out in duplicate, certificate of authority (Form 8–1319 d), and all unused supplies, the package is to be wrapped for forwarding. For this purpose use the manila paper in which it was originally sent. This paper, if preserved and turned, will form a suitable wrapping. Each package must be neatly wrapped and securely tied with the twine supplied for the purpose. The label (Form 8–8–498–2) bearing the address of the supervisor in charge is to be pasted on the outside of the package. If the wrapping paper is not turned, paste it over the old label bearing your own name and address.

13. Obligations and duties.—As stated in the general order, you can not under your oath of office disclose any information obtained by you in the discharge of your official duties, and the law provides a penalty for any infraction of this obligation. Under this provision you are not permitted to show your schedules, when filled, or to retain copies of the same, or to furnish the population of your district, or any portion thereof, to newspapers, local officials, or individuals.

14. Penalties are also provided for failure to perform your duties in accordance with your official oath and instructions, and for making false or fictitious returns; and there is a penalty also to cover the failure of any person, when requested, to furnish the information required by the law and these instructions. This latter requirement need not be referred to except in extreme cases, as much can be done by tact and persuasion. If, after proper and courteous effort, you fail to secure the desired information, report the fact to the supervisor in charge and continue the work of enumeration.

15. You are not at liberty to delegate your authority to any other person, or to be accompanied by or assisted in your work by any unauthorized person.

16. You will be expected to devote at least eight hours each day (except Sundays) to the diligent canvassing of your district, but it is not permissible for you to combine with this work any other occupation, such as soliciting subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, or the sale or advertisement of any article whatever.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULES.

17. General.—The entries in the schedules are to be made in ink. Write plainly and neatly. Do not rub out or interline, and be sure to make each entry upon the proper line and in the proper column.

18. *Sign every schedule,* wherever a space is left for your signature, as a certificate that the work upon it has been done wholly by yourself.

19. Try to make the entries on the schedule with such care that copying will not be required. But if copying is necessary, copy line by line, crosswise. Never copy one column down and then another. Use a ruler to keep the place, and be careful that the ruler is not displaced. Otherwise you are liable to copy entries on the wrong lines.

POPULATION SCHEDULE.

20. Definite answers.—Try to get a definite answer to each inquiry, according to the instructions herein given. But if *after every effort* you can not obtain the desired information write "Un" (for unknown).

21. Persons to be included in the enumeration.—The enumeration of the population of your district is intended to cover every man, woman, and child who had his or her residence or usual place of abode in your district *on the 1st day of November, 1917,* the day as of which the census is taken. You will include, therefore, every person living on November 1, 1917, or during any part of that day, and omit children born after that date; that is, an entry is to be made of every person who was a resident of your district upon the 1st day of November, 1917, but who between that date and the day of your visit shall have died, precisely as if he were still living, but no entry is to be made of a child born between the 1st day of November, 1917, and the day of your visit, say November 5, November 10, etc., as the case may be.

22. It is difficult to guard against the danger that some persons will be reported in two places and others not reported at all. Much must be left to your judgment, but you can usually satisfy yourself in the great majority of instances as to the propriety of including or not including doubtful cases in the enumeration of any given family. The following explanations, however, will be of service to you in your work and should be carefully studied:

23. Usual place of abode.—This means the place where a person may be said to *live* or *belong*, or the place which is his *home*. As a rule the usual place of abode is the place where a person regularly sleeps. Note, however, that where a man happens to sleep at the time of the enumeration may not be the place where he regularly sleeps, as more fully explained below.

24. Residents absent from home.—If a member of any family in your district is temporarily away from home on a visit, or on business, or traveling for pleasure, or attending school or college, or sick in a hospital, such absent person should be enumerated and included with the other members of the family. But a son or daughter permanently located elsewhere should not be included with the family. Under this instruction it will be noted that a person visiting a family is not to be enumerated with the family in which he is visiting, but with the family of which he is a member.

25. Servants.—Servants, laborers, or other employees who live with the family and sleep in the same house or on the premises should be enumerated with the family.

26. Boarders and lodgers.—Boarders (that is, persons eating and sleeping at the same place) or lodgers should be enumerated at the place where they are rooming or lodging, if they are there permanently. On the other hand, *transient boarders* or *lodgers*, at hotels, or elsewhere, should not be enumerated at their temporary rooming or lodging place unless it is practically certain that they will not be enumerated anywhere else. This refers to persons rooming or lodging for a short time at a hotel or boarding or lodging house or with a private family while temporarily absent from their usual places of abode.

27. Construction camps.—Members of construction camps, road camps, or other places which have shifting populations, composed of persons with no fixed places of abode, should be enumerated where found, except in so far as certain members of such camps may have some other usual place of abode from which they are likely to be reported.

28. Students at school or college.—If there is a school, college, or other educational institution in your district which has students from outside of your district, you should enumerate only those students who have their homes or regular places of abode in your district.

29. Inmates of medical or surgical hospitals.—Most inmates of medical and surgical hospitals are there only for temporary treatment and have other regular places of abode. Therefore you should not report as a resident of the hospital any patient unless he claims to have no other usual place of abode from which he is likely to be reported.

30. Inmates of prisons, asylums, and institutions other than hospitals.—If there is within your district a prison, reformatory, or jail, an almshouse, an asylum or home, or any similar institution in which inmates usually remain for long periods of time, *all* the inmates of such an institution should be enumerated as of your district. It is to be specially noted in the case of jails the prisoners should be there enumerated, however short the term of sentence.

31. Persons engaged in railway service or traveling.—Railroad men, canal men, expressmen, railway mail clerks, sailors on merchant ships, traveling salesmen, and the like, usually have homes to which they return at intervals and which constitute their usual place of abode within the meaning of the census act. Therefore any such persons who may be in your district temporarily on November 1, 1917, are not to be enumerated by you unless they claim to have no other regular place of abode. But if their homes are in your district, they should be enumerated there, even though absent on November 1, 1917. Sailors on voyages are to be reported at their land homes, no matter how long they have been absent, if they are supposed to be still alive.

32. All buildings to be visited.—Be careful to include in your canvass every occupied building or other place of abode in your district. Before leaving any building make sure that you have included all persons living in that building. *Inquire specifically whether any members of the family you are enumerating are temporarily absent, and whether there are any boarders or lodgers or servants in that family or any other persons in the same house.* If any dwelling house or apartment is closed on the day of your visit, do not take it for granted that the place is unoccupied. Find out whether anyone is living there. If a building appears to be used for business purposes only, do not take it for granted that no one lives in it. Make inquiries.

33. Individuals out of families.—Be careful not to overlook persons living entirely alone, such as a person occupying a room or rooms in a public building, store, warehouse, factory, or stable, and having no other usual place of abode; or a person living alone in a cabin, hut, or tent; or a person sleeping on a boat and having no other place of abode.

THE HEADING OF THE SCHEDULE.

34. Fill out the spaces at the top of each page above the heavy black line in accordance with the following explanations. Do this on *each page* before entering any names on that page.

35. Number the sheets of the population schedule in the exact order in which you fill them as you progress with the enumeration. Each sheet must be numbered the same on each side, as sheet No. 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, etc.

36. Enter at the head of each sheet, and on both sides, the number of your enumeration district and the name of the island in which your district is located.

37. Enter at the head of each sheet, and on both sides, the name of the city or district.

38. When signing the schedule, be sure to enter the day of the month on which the entries were made.

THE BODY OF THE SCHEDULE.

39. Notice that each sheet is divided into 50 horizontal lines, 25 to each page (A and B), and that they are numbered from 1 to 50. The answers concerning each person enumerated should be entered on one of these horizontal lines, and so the facts required for 50 persons can be entered on each sheet, if completely filled.

40. **Column 1. Name of street or road, etc.**—Write lengthwise the name of the street, court, place, alley, or road, as the case may be.

41. **Column 2. House number, if any.**—Write the house number, if there is one, in the second column opposite the name of the first person enumerated in that house. If a house is in the rear of another one fronting on a street and has no number of its own, give it the same number as the front house and add the letter "R."

42. If you are enumerating the population of an institution, such as a prison, jail, almshouse, or asylum, enter lengthwise the full name of the institution in the column provided for house number.

43. The places at which you begin and end work on any street, road, etc., are to be marked by drawing heavy lines (——————) across the first and second columns.

44. **Column 3. Number of dwelling in order of visitation.**—In this column the first dwelling house you visit should be numbered as "1," the second as "2," and so on until the enumeration of your district is completed. The number should always be entered *opposite the name of the first person enumerated in each dwelling house*, and should not be repeated for other persons or other families living in the same house.

45. A dwelling house, for census purposes, is a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a room in a factory, store, or office building, a loft over a stable, a boat, a tent, or the like.

46. **Column 4. Number of family in order of visitation.**—In this column number the families in your district in the order in which they are enumerated, entering the number *opposite the name of the head of* EACH *family*. Thus the first family you visit should be numbered as "1," the second as "2," and so on, until the enumeration of your district is completed.

47. The word "family," for census purposes, has a somewhat different application from what it has in popular usage. It means a *group of persons living together in the same dwelling place*. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms at another should be returned as a member of the family at the place where he lodges or rooms.

48. It should be noted, however, that two or more families may occupy the same dwelling house without *living together*. If they occupy separate portions of the dwelling house and their housekeeping is entirely separate, they should be returned as separate families.

49. All the occupants and employees of a hotel, boarding house, or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, make up, for census purposes, a single family.

50. The officials and inmates of an institution who live in the institution building or buildings form one family. But any officers or employees who sleep in detached houses or separate dwelling places containing no inmates should be returned as separate families.

51. The census family may likewise consist of a single person. Thus a clerk in a store who regularly sleeps there is to be returned as a family and the store as his dwelling place.

52. **Home tenure.**—Entries are to be made in columns 5 and 6 opposite the name of the *head* of each family only. If a dwelling is occupied by more than one family it is the home of each of them, and the questions should be answered with reference to each family in the dwelling.

53. **Column 5. Owned free or mortgaged.**—If the home is owned and fully paid for, with no incumbrance of any kind upon it, write "OF," meaning *owned* and *free* from mortgage. If the home is owned and not fully paid for, of if there is an incumbrance of any kind upon it, write "OM," meaning *owned* but *mortgaged.*

54. **Column 6. Rent paid or not.**—If the home is not owned and rent is paid for it, write "Yes." If the home is not owned, but no rent is paid or required, write "No."

55. **Column 7. Name of each person enumerated.**—Enter the name of every person whose residence or usual place of abode is in the family or dwelling place for which the enumeration is being made. The census day, that is, the day as of which the enumeration is taken, is November 1, 1917. Include, therefore, every person living on November 1, 1917, or during any part of that day, and omit children born after that date.

56. Enter the members of each family in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, children (whether sons or daughters) in the order of their ages, and all other persons living with the family, whether relatives, boarders, lodgers, or servants.

57. Enter first the surname, then the given name in full, and the initial of the middle name, if any. Where the surname is the same as that of the person on the preceding line indicate this by drawing a horizontal line (————————) thereunder.

58. **Column 8. Relationship to head of family.**—Designate the head of the family, whether husband or father, widow, or unmarried person of either sex, by the word "*Head*"; for other members of a family write, *wife*, *father*, *mother*, *son*, *daughter*, *grandson*, *daughter-in-law*, *uncle*, *aunt*, *nephew*, *niece*, *boarder*, *lodger*, *servant*, etc., according to the particular relationship which the person bears to the head of the family.

59. Occupants of an institution or school, living under a common roof should be designated as *officer*, *inmate*, *pupil*, *patient*, *prisoner*, etc.; and in the case of the *chief* officer his title should be used, as *warden*, *principal*, *superintendent*, etc., instead of the word "Head."

60. If two or more persons share a common abode as partners, write *head* for one and *partner* for the other or others.

61. In the case of a hotel or boarding or lodging house family (see paragraph 49), the *head* of the family is the manager or the person who keeps the hotel or boarding or lodging house.

62. **Column 9. Sex.**—Write "M" for male and "F" for female, as the case may be.

63. **Column 10. Color or race.**—Write "W" for white, "N" for negro, "M" for mixed (white and negro), and "Ch" for Chinese, as the case may be.

64. **Column 11. Age at last birthday.**—For each person of one year of age or over enter the age at *last* birthday in whole years, omitting months and days. For children who, on the 1st day of November. 1917, were less than one year of age, enter the age in twelfths of a year, as $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{8}{12}$, or for a child less than one month old, $\frac{0}{12}$.

65. An answer given in round numbers, such as "about 30," "about 45," is likely to be wrong. In such cases be always careful to verify the statement of age.

66. **Column 12. Whether single, married, widowed, or consensually married.**—If the person is single or unmarried, write "S"; if married, write "M"; if widowed (man or woman), write "Wd"; if divorced, write "D"; if living together by mutual consent, write "MC."

67. **Column 13. Place of birth of person.**—If the person was born in the Virgin Islands or in the United States enter the name of the island or the name of the state or territory in which he was born.

68. If the person was born outside of the Virgin Islands or the United States enter the name of the country in which he was born. By country is meant usually a region whose people have direct relation with other countries. Thus, do not write Prussia or Saxony, but Germany. To this rule, however, note the following exceptions:

69. If the person reported was born in the West Indies, write the name of the island in which born, and not the group of islands or the country to which said island belongs.

70. Instead of Great Britain, write Ireland, England, Scotland, or Wales.

71. If the birthplace reported is Canada, ask whether the person is of English or French descent. Write "Canada English" or "Canada French," according to the answer.

72. If the person was born at sea, write "at sea."

73. If the person was born abroad of American or Virgin Island parents, write both the birthplace and either "Am. Cit." or "V. I. Cit."; that is, American citizen or Virgin Island citizen, as the case may be. With these two exceptions do not abbreviate in this column but spell out the names of states, islands, and countries.

74. **Column 14. Citizenship.**—Write "Virgin Island" for citizens of Virgin Islands and "Danish" for citizens of Denmark, but for citizens of Denmark who have not yet declared their intention of retaining allegiance to Denmark write "Not declared." For citizens of the United States, either by birth or naturalization, write "United States." For persons of foreign birth and of foreign citizenship write "Foreign."

75. **Column 15. Whether able to speak English; or, if not, give language spoken.**—This question applies to all persons 5 years of age and over. If such a person is able to speak English write *English*. If he is not able to speak English—and in such cases only—write the name of the language which he does speak, as *Danish*, *French*, *German*, *Italian*. If he speaks more than one language, but does not speak English, write the name of that language which is his native language or mother tongue. For persons under 5 years of age, leave the column blank.

76. **Column 16. Whether able to read in any language.**—Write "*Yes*" for all persons 5 years of age and over who can *read any* language, whether English or some other, and "*No*" for all such persons who can not read *any* language. For persons under 5 years of age, leave the column blank.

77. **Column 17. Whether able to write in any language.**—Write "*Yes*" for all persons 5 years of age and over who can *write any* language, whether English or some other, and "*No*" for all such persons who can not write *any* language. For persons under 5 years of age, leave the column blank.

78. **Column 18. Whether attending school.**—Write "*Yes*" for any person who was attending school, college, or any educational institution on November 1, 1917, and "*No*" for any person of school age—5 to 21 years—who was not attending school on that date. For persons below or above school age, leave the column blank, unless they actually attended school.

79. **Column 19. Trade or profession.**—An entry should be made in this column for *every* person enumerated. The entry should be either (1) the occupation pursued—that is, the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the person enumerated earns money or a money equivalent, as *physician*, *carpenter*, *dressmaker*, *laborer*, *newsboy;* or (2) *none* (that is, no occupation). The entry *none* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no gainful occupation.

80. **Persons retired or temporarily unemployed.**—Care should be taken in making the return for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism, or otherwise are no longer following an occupation. Such persons may desire to return the occupations formerly followed, which would be incorrect. If living on their own income or if they are supported by other persons or institutions, the return should be *none*. On the other hand, persons out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but merely happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the return should be the occupation followed when the person is employed.

81. **Persons having two occupations.**—If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one—that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you can not learn that, return the one at which he spends the more time.

82. **Column 20. Industry.**—An entry should be made in this column in all cases where the entry in column 19 has been that of an occupation. But where the entry in column 19 is *none*, leave column 20 blank. The entry, when made, should be the name of the industry, business, or establishment in which this person works, as *general farm*, *dry-goods store*, *bank*. (See also illustrative examples on page 21.)

83. **Farm workers.**—Return a person in charge of a farm as a *farmer*, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant or renter; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or a salary should be reported as a *farm manager* or *farm overseer;* and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as a manager or tenant, should be reported as a *farm laborer*.

84. **Women doing housework.**—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home and having no other employment the entry in column 19 should be *none*. But a woman working *at housework for wages* should be returned in column 19 as *housekeeper*, *servant*, *cook*, or *chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column

20 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family*, *hotel*, or *boarding house*. Or, if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, *regularly* earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned in columns 19 and 20. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress* or *washerwoman*, followed in column 20 by *at home*.

85. Women doing farm work.—A woman working regularly at outdoor farm work, even though she works on the home farm for her husband, son, or other relative and does not receive money wages, should be returned in column 19 as a *farm laborer*. Distinguish, however, such women who work on the home farm from those who work away from home by writing in column 20 either *home farm* or *working out*, as the case may require. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm should be reported as a *farmer*, and not as a "farm laborer."

86. Children on farms.—In the case of children who work for their own parents on a farm the entry in column 19 should be *farm laborer* and in column 20 *home farm;* but for children who work as farm laborers for others the entry in column 20 should be *working out*.

87. Children working for parents.—Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work, should be reported as having no occupation. Those, however, who somewhat regularly assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work or chores should be reported as having an occupation.

88. Officers, employees, and inmates of institutions or homes.—For an *officer* or *regular employee* of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, etc., return the occupation followed in the institution. For an *inmate* of such institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution whether the employment be at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc.; but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform—write *none* in column 19.

89. Avoid general or indefinite terms.—Give the occupation and industry precisely. For example, return a worker on a sugar farm or plantation as *foreman—sugar farm; laborer—sugar farm; teamster—sugar farm*, etc., as the case may be.

90. The term "laborer" should be avoided if any more precise definition can be secured, as *foreman*, *inspector*, *watchman*, etc. Where the term "laborer" is used, be careful to state accurately the industry or business in column 20.

91. Avoid in all cases the use of the word "mechanic," but give the exact occupation, as *carpenter*, *painter*, *machinist*, etc.

92. An assistant in a store engaged in selling goods should be called a *saleman* and not a clerk. A *stenographer*, *typewriter*, *bookkeeper*, or *cashier*, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

93. Illustrations of how to return occupations:

Column 19.	Column 20.	Column 19.	Column 20.
farm laborer	*working out*	*retail merchant*	*groceries*
farm laborer	*home farm*	*cashier*	*bank*
laborer	*street work*	*farmer*	*general farm*
laborer	*garden*	*farmer*	*sugar farm*
civil engineer	*general practice*	*gardener*	*private estate*
carpenter	*shipyard*	*manager*	*general farm*
carpenter	*house*	*president*	*bank*
blacksmith	*own shop*	*newsboy*	*street*
cook	*hotel*	*teamster*	*sugar plantation*
servant	*private family*		

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, OR WORKING ON OWN ACCOUNT.

94. Column 21. Whether employer, employee, or working on own account.—For one employing persons, other than domestic servants, in transacting his *own* business, write "Emp" (for employer). For a person who works for wages or a salary, write "W" (for wage earner). For a gainful worker who is neither an employer nor an employee, write "OA" (for own account). For all persons returned as having no occupation, leave the column blank.

95. Employer.—An employer is one who employs helpers, other than domestic servants, in transacting his *own* business. A person employing domestic servants in his own home but not employing any helpers in his business *should not be* returned as an employer. But, on the other hand, a person who is the proprietor of a hotel or boarding or lodging house and employs servants in running that hotel or boarding or

lodging house *should be* returned as an employer, because he employs these servants in his business.

96. Employee.—*Any* person who works for wages or a salary and is subject to the control and direction of an employer, is an employee, whether he be president of a large corporation or only a day laborer, whether he be paid in money or in kind, and whether he be employed by his own parent or by another.

97. Working on own account.—Persons who have a gainful occupation and are neither employers nor employees are considered to be working on their own account. They are the independent workers. They neither pay nor receive salaries or regular wages. Examples of this class are: Farmers and the owners of small establishments who do not employ helpers; professional men who work for *fees* and employ no helpers; and, generally speaking, hucksters, peddlers, newsboys, bootblacks, etc.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

98. Object.—The census of agriculture is taken for the purpose of obtaining accurate information concerning the area and value of land in farms, and the value of other property devoted to agriculture November 1, 1917, the agricultural operations on farms in 1917 and the number and value of domestic animals in cities and towns November 1, 1917.

99. Not connected with taxation.—The information reported on this schedule will not be used as a basis of taxation, nor communicated to any assessor. It will, under all circumstances, be treated as strictly confidential.

100. Schedules.—For securing the desired information relating to farms, the enumerators are provided with the general farm schedule; and for obtaining the number and value of domestic animals in cities and towns, inquiry 44 of this same schedule should be used.

101. All questions applying to be answered.—Give data asked for by schedule for every crop produced and every kind of animal on farm. Inability to secure exact data does not justify failure to answer a question. The most accurate returns that the circumstances permit must be secured. If farm records or accounts are kept, take data from them. If such records are not available, careful estimates should in all cases be secured or made. Where there are no crops or animals corresponding to names listed in schedule, leave spaces opposite such names blank.

102. Instructions.—Some important instructions relating to the general farm schedule are printed upon that schedule, to which your attention is specifically directed. In addition to the instructions there given, which are here repeated, observe the following definitions, explanations, and general instructions:

103. Farm.—A farm, for census purposes, is the land under the personal management of a single individual or firm, though consisting of different tracts, used for raising or producing animals, fowls, and agricultural products, and operated or farmed by his labor, the labor of the members of his household, or by hired employees working under his personal direction. The farm of an "owner" includes all lands owned by him and operated or farmed by him, or upon which agricultural operations are conducted under his personal direction; that of a "part owner," which should be reported as an "owner," includes all lands operated or farmed by him which are in part owned by him and in part leased from others, *but the farm of an "owner" or "part owner" does not include land owned by such person and leased or rented to or cropped by others.* The farm of a "tenant" (sometimes called a renter) includes the land leased or hired by him from others and farmed under his management or direction. The farm of a "manager" includes all land for the management of which such person (who may be known as a manager, overseer, or superintendent) receives salary or wages. If an individual works one tract of land as a hired manager or overseer and a second tract of which he is owner or tenant, or if he operates two or more farms for different individuals, the different tracts constitute different farms. In all other cases the land operated by a given individual or firm constitutes a single farm, no matter if made of a number of parcels or tracts.

104. Small farms.—In rural districts care should be taken to secure a schedule for every tract of land having an occupant when such occupant obtains during the year products which contribute in any degree to the support of himself or family.

105. Public institutions.—Public institutions, as insane hospitals, reform schools, etc., carrying on agricultural operations, are to be considered as farms. In returning schedules for such institutions, report, after inquiries 12 and 13, only the value of the lands and buildings used for agricultural purposes.

106. Farm operator.—All answers on this schedule should relate to the land operated or farmed November 1, 1917, by the person named in answer to inquiry 1, who is here called "farm operator." All answers regarding crops or other products

of 1917 must cover the land occupied by the farm operator on November 1, 1917, whether such land was farmed by him during 1917 or not, and should not cover any other land which the farm operator may have farmed in 1917.

107. Crosses on schedules.—Make no entries in spaces marked thus (X).

108. Inquiry 1. Name.—For each farm operated by one individual, whether as owner, tenant, or manager, write only one name. But in all cases where an owner and a tenant on shares, or two owners or two tenants are residing upon and jointly working the farm, write two names.

109. Inquiry 4. Age.—Give exact age at last birthday, but where this can not be done get as nearly as possible the exact years of age.

110. Inquiry 5. Citizenship.—Write "Virgin Island" for citizens of Virgin Islands and "Danish" for citizens of Denmark, but for citizens of Denmark who have not yet declared their intention of retaining allegiance to Denmark write "Not declared." For citizens of the United States, either by birth or naturalization, write "United States." For persons of foreign birth and of foreign citizenship write "Foreign."

111. Inquiry 6. Tenure.—This inquiry is to be answered as follows:

112. Owner.—If a farm is operated by a person who owns all of it, by a man whose wife owns all of it, by the heir or heirs thereto, or by the trustee or guardian for such heirs, write "owner." Report as owner a person who has bought land on a contract for a deed or a person who holds over for redemption.

113. Part owner.—If a farm is operated by a person who owns a part of it, or by one whose wife owns a part of it, and the rest of such farm is leased from others, write "owner."

114. Owner and share tenant.—If a farm is operated by two persons, one owning and one working for a share of the farm products, write "owner."

115. Share tenant.—If a farm is operated by a tenant, renter, or share hand who pays a share (as one-third or one-half) of the crops raised, write "tenant."

116. Cash tenant.—If a farm is operated by a tenant or renter who pays a fixed rental in money, or a stated amount of labor or farm products (not a proportionate share of all), or occupies land by permission of the owner without making specified payment therefor, write "tenant."

117. Share-cash tenant.—If a farm is operated by a tenant or renter who pays a share of the crops and also a fixed rental in money or a stated amount of labor or farm products, or by one who pays a share of the crops for part of the farm and pays a fixed rental in money or a stated amount of labor or farm products for another part, write "tenant."

118. Manager.—If a farm is operated for its owner or for a public institution by one who receives wages or a salary for his services as manager, superintendent, or overseer, write "manager." But a husband is never to be reported as manager of his wife's farm. (See "Owner" and "Part owner.")

119. Inquiries 9 to 11. Farm acreage.—The sum of the answers to inquiries 9 to 11 must be the same as the answers to inquiry 8.

120. Change of owners or tenants.—Never omit the report of a farm because it has changed owners, tenants, or managers, during the crop year 1917, but report in full in the name of the person in possession, giving the statistics of live stock, implements, machinery, and farm values as for any other farm.

121. Changes in size of farms.—If a tract of land which prior to November 1, 1917, was divided and cultivated by two or more persons is cultivated by one person November 1, 1917, report it as only one farm. Or, vice versa, if that which prior to November 1, 1917, was one farm is operated November 1, 1917, as two or more distinct farms, report as many farms as there are separate owners, managers, or tenants.

122. Duplication in enumeration of farms.—Great care should be taken by enumerators in agricultural districts when reporting farms and farm products to avoid duplication. Numerous cases will be found where persons are operating tracts of land which form parts of a larger farm, as where the operator of a large farm permits, under one arrangement or another, persons to live on and cultivate for their own use small parts of his farm. In all such cases a farm schedule should be obtained for each person occupying and cultivating a part of a larger farm, and great care should be taken that the schedule secured for the larger farm does not include in the acreage and products returned the acreage and products to be reported in the schedule for these small tracts. To avoid duplication and at the same time insure that schedules are secured for all such small tracts, the operator of the large farm should first be approached and a schedule be obtained for his farm, excluding all tracts occupied as above described, and a list of the persons so occupying and cultivating small tracts of his farm should be obtained from him to serve as a guide in obtaining schedules for them.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CROPS.

123. Crops harvested in 1917.—Give acreage, quantity, and value of each crop harvested in 1917 on any land reported under inquiry 8, whether the present farm operator operated such land in 1917 or not. Do not report any crop not on the land covered by inquiry 8.

124. Units of measure.—If you can not secure a report of quantities in the measure stated on the schedule, erase "Cwt.," "Lbs.," "Gals.," etc., and insert the measure used by the farm operator.

125. Acres.—In reporting number of acres, give the nearest whole number for tracts of 3 acres or over. For smaller tracts give acres and fractions of an acre.

126. Values.—The values of animals, crops, and other products should be based on the amounts for which they are sold at the usual market town under average conditions. Express values in dollars only, and in no case make use of cents. Thus, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars should be written "$127" (not "$127.00").

127. Others.—If any crops are raised other than those specified on schedule, even though in small quantities, give names and data concerning them on blank lines provided for such purposes.

128. Inquiry 33. Grains and seeds.—The crops to be reported here are those grown exclusively for grain and seed, and harvested after ripening. The quantities called for are those of thrashed or "shelled" grain. When ripened grain has been fed to stock unthrashed, include its acreage with that of thrashed grains of the same kind, and include careful estimates of the quantity raised and its value in the proper columns.

129. Corn.—Always report in quintals (cwt.) the quantity of corn harvested. Eighty pounds of shelled corn is equivalent to 100 pounds of dry corn in the ear.

130. Frijoles.—Report here frijoles (beans) usable for human food that were harvested when ripe.

131. Inquiry 34. Malojillo (forage) and yerba (grass) guinea.—When fields of malojillo and yerba guinea were mown two or three times in 1917, report the acreage of such fields only once, but give the total number of tons of malojillo and yerba guinea cut and its total value.

132. Inquiry 35. Weight of cotton.—In answering that portion of inquiry 35 relating to cotton, the weight of the cotton reported should be that of the cotton in the seed.

133. Inquiry 36. Tropical fruits.—The object of this inquiry is to obtain the number of trees and plants on November 1, 1917, that have not yet reached bearing age, and the number which are of bearing age, giving the quantity of fruit produced in 1917 by those bearing, with the value thereof. In reporting trees and plants which have not reached bearing age, do not include those in nurseries.

134. Inquiry 37. Sugar cane.—When a plantation or farm raising sugar cane is operated by a tenant who sells his cane to his landlord, the amount reported on the schedule as receipts from the sale of cane should be the total value of such cane, and not the total value less the rental paid for the use of the land. When a plantation or farm raising sugar cane is operated by a person who sells his cane to a central, the amount reported on the schedule as receipts from the sale of cane should be the total value of such cane, and not the total value less any deductions that may be made by the central. Where a farmer raises sugar cane and has it reduced to sirup by a neighbor, the schedule should exhibit the acreage of the cane grown, its weight in tons, the gallons of sirup produced, and its value. *In all cases the information procured in answer to the several inquiries under this heading should pertain to the sugar crop of 1916–17; that is, cover the crop period for 12 months, which was approximately from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, inclusive.*

135. Inquiry 39. Vegetables.—When vegetables are grown for farm use or for sale in small quantities, mark a cross (X) in the margin after the name of the vegetable so grown, and on the line "Farm garden" report the total acreage and value of all crops so marked. For each vegetable grown for sale in considerable quantities report separately the acreage, quantity, and value, writing in the column provided therefor the unit of measure, as "cwt.," "pounds," "boxes," "number," etc.

136. Inquiry 43. Irrigation.—"Part A."—If the water used is obtained from a river or stream, enter the *name* of said river or stream; if obtained from a well, write the word "Well."

MANUFACTURES SCHEDULE.

137. Scope of census.—The census is confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building trades, and the data required will be entered on the general schedule. Establishments having an annual product of less than $500 are to be omitted from the census. Reports are to be secured, however, for establishments that were idle during a part of the year or new establishments started during the year, although the product is less than $500, if such establishments are capable of an annual production of $500 or more.

138. Building trades.—Establishments engaged in the various building industries should not be reported. Those engaged in manufacturing supplies used in building, however, should be included.

139. Miscellaneous hand trades and custom work.—The small hand trades, engaged chiefly in repair work or work to the individual order, should not be reported. Boot and shoe custom and repair shops, custom tailoring shops, and dressmaking establishments are not to be canvassed.

140. Retail stores.—Retail stores and other establishments which incidentally manufacture small quantities of goods which they sell must not be reported.

141. Sugar.—Reports must be secured for all mills engaged in the production of cane sugar and molasses located on plantations, although only the cane grown on the plantation is treated. A supplemental schedule for cane sugar, calling for additional information in regard to materials and products, is required.

142. Lime-tree products.—The pickling of limes and making of concentrated lime juice, if done for the trade, are to be reported.

143. Bay oil and bay rum.—The operation of stills for the production of bay oil and bay rum may be associated with the gathering of crude materials and the care of an orchard. In such cases the material used may be estimated at the market value. A supplemental schedule for this industry, calling for additional information in regard to materials and products, is required.

FISHERIES SCHEDULE.

144. Scope of census.—The census of fisheries must include the fishing operations of all shore and offshore or vessel fisheries. In addition to sea food and fish products, the census must cover shellfish, turtles, crabs, sponges, etc. All commercial fisheries, vessels engaged in fishing, and vessels engaged in transporting fish from the fishing grounds must be reported. No reports, however, are to be secured for vessels engaged in transporting fish from port to port.

145. Vessels engaged in fishing or transporting fish for a portion of the year and in other work for the remainder of the 12 months must be reported, and in such cases the reports must cover the operations of the entire year.

146. For census purposes the term "commercial fishery" includes all fishing operations conducted for profit, but does not include the operations of individuals or clubs catching fish for their own consumption or for sport.

147. If an establishment is engaged primarily in the purchase and sale of fish, and incidentally in catching fish, the statistics for the mercantile portion should be segregated and the census report relate exclusively to the fishing portion of the business.

148. The census reports should cover the year ending October 31, 1917, or the fishing season which most nearly conforms to this period. The period covered by each report must be given on the title-page of each schedule.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUNCHING CARD.

The punch card is to be used by a separate set of enumerators in order to test, on a limited scale, the advisability of substituting a punch card for a written schedule at the next decenial census of the United States.

Each enumerator selected for this work will be furnished with a supply of punch cards and a punch.

One card is to be used for each person enumerated. The answers to the inquiries on the upper half of the card are to be in writing, while the information called for on the lower half of the card is to be punched. The following inquiries are contained, in the order given, on the part of the card that is to be punched: Tenure of home; sex; color or race; age (in single months and single years); marital condition; place of

birth; citizenship; language spoken; ability to read and write; school attendance. The part of the card beyond these inquiries is not to be used by the enumerator.

The following inquiries are to be answered in writing:

Island and city or rural district.—Write the name of the island and also the name of the city, if any, or rural district.

Enumeration district number.—Write the number of the enumeration district to which you have been assigned.

Schedule number.—Write the number of the card being filled, beginning with number 1 and continuing in numerical order until all the inhabitants of your district have been enumerated.

Street or road, and house number.—Write the name of the street or road, and house number, if any, in which the person enumerated resides.

Dwelling number and family number.—Write in the order of visitation the number of the dwelling and the number of the family being enumerated, beginning, in each case, with number 1 and continuing in numerical order until your work has been completed. All persons residing in the same dwelling must be given the same dwelling number and all persons belonging to the same family must be given the same family number. If *two or more families* reside in the same dwelling each family must be given a *separate* number.

Name of person enumerated.—Write the name of the person enumerated, writing first the last or surname, then the given name, and the initial of the middle name, if any.

Relationship to head of family.—Write for the recognized head of family the word "Head;" for other members of a family write *wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, uncle, boarder, lodger, servant,* etc., according to the particular relationship which the person bears to the head of the family.

Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, and industry, business, or establishment in which at work.—Write in these two spaces, first, the particular kind of work done by the person enumerated and, second, the industry or business in which engaged or employed. (See special instructions.)

Employer, employee, or working on own account.—Write whether the person enumerated is an employer, employee, or is working on own account. (See special instructions).

Date and signature.—Each card must be dated and signed by the enumerator in the spaces provided for this purpose.

The following information is to be punched on card:

Tenure of home.—*This inquiry applies only to heads of families.* If the home occupied is owned by the head and is free from mortgage, punch *Owned free;* if the home occupied is owned by the head but is mortgaged, punch *Owned Mtgd;* if the home occupied is rented and rent is paid, punch *Rent— Yes;* if the home occupied is not owned and rent is not paid or required, punch *Rent—No.* For other persons in family, punch *X.*

Sex.—For males, punch *Male;* for females, punch *Female.*

Color or race.—For whites, punch *White;* for negroes, punch *Negro;* for mixed bloods, punch *Mixed;* for all other, punch *Other,* and write color or race on card.

Age.—Provision has been made to punch the age in single months and single years, and the age field is subdivided, the first four columns of the field representing the age group and the last the unit year of age. Punch the age as follows:

Under 1 month	*0 Mos–0*	8 months	*6 Mos–2*	5 years	*5–0*	13 years	*10–3*
1 month	*0 Mos–1*	9 months	*6 Mos–3*	6 years	*5–1*	14 years	*10–4*
2 months	*0 Mos–2*	10 months	*6 Mos–4*	7 years	*5–2*	15 years	*15–0*
3 months	*0 Mos–3*	11 months	*6 Mos–5*	8 years	*5–3*	16 years	*15–1*
4 months	*0 Mos–4*	1 year	*0–1*	9 years	*5–4*	17 years	*15–2*
5 months	*0 Mos–5*	2 years	*0–2*	10 years	*10–0*	18 years	*15–3*
6 months	*6 Mos–0*	3 years	*0–3*	11 years	*10–1*	19 years	*15–4*
7 months	*6 Mos–1*	4 years	*0–4*	12 years	*10–2*	and so on to 99 years.	

For a person 100 years of age or over punch 100+ and write exact age on card.

Marital condition.—For single persons, punch *Single;* for married persons, punch *Married;* for widowed persons, punch *Widowed;* for persons living together by mutual consent, punch *Cons'l Mar'd;* for divorced persons, punch *Divorced.*

Place of birth.—Punch the place of birth as follows:

Virgin Islands: *St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas.*

Other islands: *Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Ha'ti, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Martinique, Trinidad.*

Countries: *Br. Guiana, China, Denmark, Dtch. Guiana, England, France, Fr. Guiana, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, U. S.*

For persons born in any other island or country, punch "*Other*" and write place of birth on card.

Citizenship.—For citizens of the Virgin Islands, punch *Virgin Islands;* for citizens of Denmark, punch *Danish;* if citizenship has not been declared, punch *Not declared;* for citizens of United States, punch *U. S.;* for citizens of any other country, punch *Foreign* and write name of country on card.

Language spoken.—Punch the language spoken as follows: *Chinese, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish.*

If not speaking any of the above languages punch "*Other*" and write language spoken on card.

Ability to read and write.—If able to read in any language, punch *Read— Yes;* if not able to read in any language, punch *Read—No;* if able to write in any language, punch *Write— Yes;* if not able to write in any language, punch *Write—No.*

School attendance.—If attending school, punch *School— Yes;* if not attending school, punch *School—No.*

The part of the card beyond this inquiry is not to be used by the enumerator.

APPENDIX III.

ENUMERATION DISTRICTS AND ENUMERATORS—CENSUS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

Special agents.

Charlotte Amalie:
- General.....Niels C. A. Kjeldsen.
- Wages and hours of labor.....Victor C. Peterson.
- Manufactures.....Anthony L. Audain.
- Messenger.....Joseph Morrill.

ENUMERATION DISTRICTS.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	Charlotte Amalie Town.	
1	King's Quarter	Elma U. Smith.
2	King's Quarter	Irvina N. Meyers.
3	King's Quarter	Anna M. Vessuup.
4	Queen's Quarter	Amadeo I. Francis.
5	Queen's Quarter	Ivanna E. Kean.
6	Queen's Quarter	Cleoda H. Bonelli.
7	Crown Prince's Quarter	Emmy A. Williams.
8	Crown Prince's Quarter	Eulalie M. Stevens.
9	Crown Prince's Quarter	Adina M. Petrus.
10	Crown Prince's Quarter	Estella A. Martine.
	Rural.	
11	Frenchman's Bay Quarter	Niels C. A. Kjeldsen.
	Red Hook Bay Quarter	
12	East End Quarter	Niels C. A. Kjeldsen.
13	New Quarter	James C. Roberts.
14	Great Northside Quarter	Ludvig Rogers.
15	Little Northside Quarter	Ulises A. Gimenez.
	Southside Quarter	
16	West End Quarter	Amadeo I. Francis.

ISLAND OF ST. JOHN.

ENUMERATION DISTRICTS.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
17	Cruz Bay Quarter	John E. Lindqvist.
18	Mahol Bay Quarter	Carl E. Francis.
19	Reef Bay Quarter	Alfred B. White.
20	Coral Bay Quarter	Ernest W. Marsh.
21	East End Quarter	John E. Lindqvist.

ISLAND OF ST. CROIX.

Special agents.

Christiansted:
- Manufactures, Wages and hours of labor.....George A. Jackson.
- Fisheries.....Halvor E. Andreasen.
- Fisheries.....Frederick C. Jackson.
- Messenger.....Ludvig Bertrand.

Frederiksted:
- Manufactures, Wages and hours of labor.....Emanuel B. Oliver.
- Fisheries.....Frank M. Cornelius.

ISLAND OF ST. CROIX—Continued.

ENUMERATION DISTRICTS.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
22	Christiansted Town	Ilva A. Forbes.
23	Christiansted Town	Halvor Gordon.
24	Christiansted Town	Edna B. Forbes.
25	Christiansted Town	Haidee E. Rengger.
26	Christiansted Town	Wilfred E. Messer.
27	Christiansted Town	Joseph E. Ritzberg.
28	Christiansted Town	Elias Williams.
29	Christiansted Town	Medora A. Jackson.
38	Frederiksted Town	Agnes M. Golden.
39	Frederiksted Town	Maud E. Flannagan.
40	Frederiksted Town	Enos Kerr.
41	Frederiksted Town	Alexandra M. Grandjean.
42	Frederiksted Town	Walter A. Browne.
43	Frederiksted Town	Altagracia M. Milligin.
	Rural.	
30	East End ("A" and "B") Quarter	Eugene A. Schuster.
31	Company's Quarter	Malcolm K. Armstrong. H. Mackay. David DeLeon.
32	Queen's Quarter	Arthur W. Elliott.
33	King's Quarter	Gustave Nordby. Francis Lunney.
34	Prince's Quarter	George B. Fleming. Malcolm M. Skeoch.
35	Northside "B" Quarter	Carl Neuman. Arthur Queale.
36	Northside "A" Quarter	Andrew J. Blackwood. Thomas Gaffney.
37	West End Quarter	Wm. H. Fleming.

APPENDIX IV.

SCHEDULES OF POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES (GENERAL), FISHERIES, AND WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, AND THE PUNCH CARD USED IN THE ENUMERATION OF THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE AMALIE.

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Wages and hours of labor schedule	174
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8—4862

ISLAND .....

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SHEET NO. ..... A

CITY OR RURAL DISTRICT .....

CENSUS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF UNITED STATES: 1917
POPULATION

ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE ..... DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1917

ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. .....

..... SPECIAL AGENT.

PLACE OF ABODE.				HOME TENURE.		NAME	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.				NATIVITY.	CITIZENSHIP.	EDUCATION.				OCCUPATION.		
Name of street or road, etc.	House number. If any.	Number of dwelling in order of visita-tion.	Number of families in house of dwelling.	Owned free or mort-gaged.	If owned, whether rent is paid or not.	of each person whose place of abode on November 1, 1917, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on November 1, 1917. Omit children born since November 1, 1917.	Relationship of this person to the head of the family.	Sex.	Color or race.	Age at last birthday.	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Place of birth of this person. If born in the Virgin Islands, give the island. If of foreign birth, give the country.	Whether Virgin Island, Danish, or not declared.	Whether able to speak the English language. If not, give the language spoken.	Whether able to read the English language.	Whether able to write in the English language.	Whether attending school.	Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done by this person.	Industry, business, or establishment in which this person works.	Employer, employee, or worker on own account.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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CONFIDENTIAL

9–4858 (X X 2-546)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1917

WILLIAM L. AUSTIN
CHIEF STATISTICIAN FOR AGRICULTURE

CENSUS OF VIRGIN ISLANDS OF UNITED STATES

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD AND SIGNATURE.

Island .....

Town or district .....

Enumeration District No. .....

Number of farm in order of visitation .....

Enumerated by me this ..... day of ....., 1917.

....., *Enumerator.*

INFORMATION CONCERNING FARM OPERATOR.

1. Name .....

2. Post-office address .....

3. Color or race .....
(State whether white, negro, mixed, Chinese.)

4. Age .....

5. Citizenship .....
(State whether Virgin Islander or Danish, or citizenship "not declared." If foreigner, write "foreigner."

6. Tenure .....
(State whether this farm is operated by owner, tenant, or manager.)

7. How long have you operated this farm? Years ..... Months .....

EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

NOT CONNECTED WITH TAXATION.—The information reported on this schedule will not be used as a basis of taxation, nor communicated to any assessor. It will, under all circumstances, be treated as strictly confidential.

ALL QUESTIONS APPLYING TO AN ANSWERABLE.—Give data asked for by schedule for every crop produced and every kind of animal on farm. Inability to secure exact data does not justify failure to answer a question. The most accurate returns that the circumstances permit must be secured. If farm records or accounts are kept, take data from them. If such records are not available, careful estimates should in all cases be secured or made. Where there are no crops or animals corresponding to names listed in schedule, leave spaces opposite such names blank.

FARM.—A farm, for census purposes, is the land under the personal management of a single individual or firm, though consisting of different tracts, used for raising or producing animals, fowls, and agricultural products, and operated or farmed by his labor, the labor of the members of his household, or by hired employees working under his personal direction. The farm of an "owner" includes all lands owned by him and operated or farmed by him, or upon which agricultural operations are conducted under his personal direction; that of a "part owner," which should be reported under "owner," includes all lands operated or farmed by him which are in part owned by him and in part leased from others; **but the farm of an "owner" or "part owner" does not include land owned by such person and leased or rented to, or cropped by others.** The farm of a "tenant" (sometimes called a renter) includes the land leased or hired by him from others, and farmed under his management or direction. The farm of a "manager" includes all land for the management of which such person (who may be known as a manager, overseer, or superintendent) receives salary or wages. If an individual works one tract of land as a hired manager or overseer, and a second tract of which he is owner or tenant, or if he operates two or more farms for different individuals, the different tracts constitute different farms. In all other cases the land operated by a given individual or firm constitutes a single farm, no matter if made of parcels or tracts.

SMALL FARMS.—In rural districts care should be taken to secure a schedule for every tract of land having an occupant when such occupant obtains during the year products which contribute in any degree to the support of himself or family.

FARM ACREAGE NOVEMBER 1, 1917. *Acres*

6. Total number of acres in this farm. (Give here all lands operated or farmed by the farm operator, including all outlying or separate fields, meadows, pastures, or woodlands operated by him as owner, tenant, or manager. Do not include land operated or cropped by any other than the one whose name is given under inquiry 1) .....

9. Improved land in this farm. (Give here all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and land occupied by buildings) .....

10. Woodland in this farm. (Give here land covered with natural or planted forest trees, whose principal value is in firewood, timber, or other forest products, which it will now or later yield.) .....

11. All other unimproved land in this farm .....

FARM VALUES NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

12. Total value of this farm with all buildings and improvements, but not implements and machinery ..... $

13. Value of all buildings on this farm included above .....

14. Value of all implements and machinery belonging to this farm. (Include all implements, machinery, tools, wagons, carriages, harnesses, etc., all apparatus for making butter and cheese, for ginning cotton, for making cider, wine, sugar, rum, molasses, and sorghum, for drying fruit, for threshing grains, and for similar purposes, together with engines, motors, tractors, and other machinery including automobiles) .....

FARM EXPENSES, 1917.

15. Amount spent in cash in 1917 for farm labor (exclusive of housework) ..... $

16. Estimated value of house rent and board furnished farm laborers in 1917, in addition to cash wages reported above .....

17. Amount spent in 1917 for grass, hay, grain, and other produce (not raised on this farm) for use as feed of domestic animals and poultry .....

18. Amount spent in 1917 for manure and other fertilizers .....

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES ON FARM NOVEMBER 1, 1917.
(Report all animals on the farm whether belonging to farm operator or not.)

Animals	Number	Value.
19. Cattle		$
20. Swine		
21. Horses		
22. Mules		
23. Asses and burros		
24. Sheep		
25. Goats		
26. Poultry		
27. Bees		

ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN 1917.

28. Eggs produced ..... Dozen ..... Value $.....

29. Honey produced ..... Pounds ..... Value $.....

30. Wax produced ..... Pounds ..... Value $.....

31. Wool shorn ..... Pounds ..... Value $.....

32. Mohair (goat hair) shorn ..... Pounds ..... Value $.....

Crops.	Number of acres.	Harvested in 1917.	
		Quantity produced.	Value of products.
48. Grains and seeds:			
Corn		Cwt.	$
Rice		Cwt.	
Frijoles (beans)		Cwt.	
Peanuts		Cwt.	
Other (give name)		Cwt.	
54. Grass:			
Malojillo (forage)		Tons	
Guinea grass		Tons	
Other			
55. Sundry crops:			
Tobacco		Cwt.	
Cotton		Cwt.	
Coffee		Cwt.	
Other (give name)			

Crops.	Number of trees and plants November 1, 1917.		Harvested in 1917.	
	Not bearing.	Of bearing age.	Quantity produced.	Value of products.
56. Tropical fruits:				
Oranges			Boxes	$
Lemons, cultivated			Boxes	
Pomeloes (grape fruit)			Boxes	
Pineapples			Boxes	
Coconuts			M	
Cocos	X X X X X		Cwt.	
Plantains	X X X X X		Nº.	
Bananas	X X X X X		Bunches	
Mangoes, cultivated			Boxes	
Grapes			Boxes	
Other (give name)				

CROPS GROWN FOR SUGAR AND SIRUP IN 1917.

57. Sugar or ribbon cane:

Acres harvested—Number ..... Tons produced .....

Cane sold as such ..... X ..... Tons .....

Cane crushed on farm ..... X ..... Tons .....

Sirup made on farm ..... X ..... Gallons .....

58. Flowers, nursery stock, etc.:

Crops.	Area in acres.	Received from sales in 1917.
Flowers and foliage plants		$
Trees, shrubs, plants, and vines in nurseries		

59. Farm garden: Does the farm have a garden in which vegetables are grown for farm use? ..... (Answer "Yes" or "No.")

60. Vegetables produced in 1917:

KIND	Number of acres harvested.	Unit of measure.	Quantity produced	Value of products.
Sweet potatoes				$
Yams				
Yautilla				
Yuca				
Tomatoes				
Onions				
Cucumbers				
Turnips				
Green beans				
Peppers				
Eggplant				
Tallote				
Other (give name)				
Farm garden		X X X X X	X X X X X X X	

61. Forest products produced in 1917: Value of all firewood, fencing material, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, bark or other forest products cut or produced in 1917, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand November 1, 1917:

USED OR TO BE USED ON FARM, $ ..... SOLD OR FOR SALE, EXCEPT BAY LEAVES ..... $

AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM SALE OF BAY LEAVES IN 1917 .....

AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM SALE OF STANDING TIMBER IN 1917 .....

62. Sales of specified products harvested in 1917: (Include sales made by owner, lessee, or tenant.)

Products.	Quantity sold	Amount received.	Products.	Quantity sold.	Amount received.
Corn	Cwt.	$	Forage	Tons	$
Rice	Cwt.	$	Guinea grass	Tons	$

63. Irrigation: If water is used on the farm for irrigation purposes give—

(a) Source from which water is obtained ..... (If stream give name of, if well, state well.)

(b) Acres of land irrigated .....

LIVE STOCK NOT ON FARMS NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

64. Live stock:	Number	Value.
Cattle		
Swine		
Horses		
Mules		
Asses and burros		
Sheep		
Goats		
Poultry		
Bees		

CONFIDENTIAL.

8—4550 (XX 3-547)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1917

EUGENE F. HARTLEY,
CHIEF STATISTICIAN FOR MANUFACTURES

GENERAL SCHEDULE
VIRGIN ISLANDS

1. Description of establishment: Separate reports should be prepared for plants operated under the same ownership when located in different islands and for those in different cities in order that the statistics for each island and the cities may be presented separately

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT .....

NAME OF OWNER .....

LOCATION OF PLANT { Island ..... / City or town .....

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF GENERAL OFFICE .....

CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION .....
The answer should relate to the last day of the period covered by the report and should be one of the following: *Individual, general partnership, limited partnership, incorporated company, cooperative association, or other.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1917.*

The census of manufactures of the Virgin Islands is taken under the authority of section 8 of the organic act creating the Department of Commerce, approved February 14, 1903. Reports will be required on this schedule for all establishments of productive industry that were in operation during any part of the year from November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917, but the statistics may relate to the business year most nearly conforming to the year for which the census is authorized. The law makes it obligatory for every manufacturer to furnish census data.

All answers will be held absolutely confidential. No publication will be made in the Census reports disclosing the name or operations of individual establishments in any particular. The act of Congress provides that the Bureau of the Census shall not permit any one other than the sworn employees of the Bureau to examine the individual reports. It also provides that any employee who shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not to exceed $1,000, or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Amounts and values are to be obtained from book accounts, if such accounts are available. Each question should be answered. If any question is found not applicable and no amounts are reported, write the word "None." Do not duplicate any item of expense.

Sam. L. Rogers
Director of the Census

5. Amount of capital invested—owned and borrowed ..... $ .....

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated, and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises

9. Wage earners, including pieceworkers: Number on .....

Give data for some representative day. Include overseers and foremen receiving wages and performing work similar to those over whom they have charge; those whose duties are wholly supervisory should be reported as other salaried employees under inquiry 8.

	Male.	*Female.*
16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER		
UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE		
TOTAL		

8. Wage earners, including pieceworkers: Number, as per pay rolls or time records on fifteenth day of each month of the period covered by this report. If data are not obtainable for that day, give data for nearest representative day.

MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER
1916. November		1917. February		1917. May		1917. August	
December		March		June		September	
1917. January		April		July		October	

8. Total amounts paid in salaries and wages during the year covered by this report:

	Number.	*Salaries and wages.*
SALARIED OFFICERS OF CORPORATION		$
SUPERINTENDENTS AND MANAGERS		$
CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, SALESMEN, AND OTHER SALARIED EMPLOYEES		$
WAGE EARNERS, INCLUDING PIECEWORKERS (See note to inquiry 9 as to overseers and foremen)		$
TOTAL		$

Amount paid for contract work not done by the regular employees ..... $ .....

6. Time in operation and hours worked:

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR .....
Give the number of days the plant, or any part of it, was in operation during the year. Days when the establishment was shut down for repairs, or for other causes, and there was no production should not be included. Do not include Sundays and holidays, unless plant was in actual operation.

NUMBER OF HOURS NORMALLY WORKED BY WAGE EARNERS (a) PER DAY ..... (b) PER WEEK .....
Give the prevailing practice followed during the year, without attempting to indicate variations from this practice. All that it is desired to know is the practice generally prevailing in respect to the hours of labor of employees

7. Rent and taxes paid or due for the year:

RENT OF FACTORY OR WORKS ..... $ .....

TAXES ..... $ .....

8. Materials, mill supplies, and fuel: Total cost of all used during the year covered by this report. This inquiry relates to all materials and mill supplies of every description, whether raw or partly manufactured, or whether entering into the product, used as containers, or consumed in the process of manufacture, and all fuel whether used for heat or power or in the process of manufacture, as in making coke, gas, or pig iron. The data should embrace the cost only of those articles that were actually *used* during the year covered by the report. The cost of materials produced in the plant itself and used by it for further manufacture should not be duplicated. If freight paid on materials is kept in a separate account, enter in the proper line below; otherwise include the cost in answers to the first three items.

Cost of all materials (including mill supplies, containers, etc.)	$
Cost of fuel	$
All other materials, including rent of power, and freight, which has not already been included	$
Total	$

Give names of principal materials used in the order of their importance

9. Products: Value of products and work performed during the year. Give the selling value or price at the factory or works, and account for *all* products *manufactured* during the year (whether sold or not), including by-products. The principal products should be enumerated separately and the total value given for each, which value should include that of the containers, if sold with the goods. "All other products manufactured during the year" should include the total value of all products, other than those for which separate values are given. "Amounts received for custom work and repairing" should include also amounts received for work done on materials furnished by others.

Principal products (names).	Value
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
All other products manufactured during the year	$
Amounts received for custom work and repairing	$
Total value of all products	$

10. Power: Mechanical power employed for manufacturing purposes. Give all mechanical power used for manufacturing purposes, whether owned or rented, including the number and horsepower of all engines, motors, water wheels, etc.

Class.	Number	Total horsepower.
a Power owned—		
Steam engines and turbines		
Oil, gas, gasoline, and all internal-combustion engines		
Water wheels and turbines (irrespective of ownership of the water supply)		
Water motors (irrespective of ownership of the water supply)		
Total		
Electric motors (run by current generated by establishment reporting)		[1]
b Power rented from other establishments—		
Electric motors (include all motors which are operated by *rented* power)		[1]
Other power (specify kind)	x x x x x	

[1] If reported in kilowatts, write "K W" after amount

11. Fuel used: Give the quantity of each of the five kinds of fuel used during the year. Include fuel used for power and heat and that consumed as material, such as coal in the manufacture of coke.

	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Coal, anthracite	Ton (2,240 lbs.)	
Coal, bituminous	Ton (2,000 lbs.)	
Coke	Ton (2,000 lbs.)	
Oil	Barrel	
Gas (state whether natural or manufactured)	1,000 cu. ft.	

Remarks:

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the information contained in this schedule and in the supplemental schedule, if any, is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and covers the period from ....., 191 , to ....., 191

(Signature of special agent.) (Signature of person furnishing the information.)

(Title and address.)

8—4803

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

IXX 6-5501

FISHERIES, VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1917

EUGENE F. HARTLEY
CHIEF STATISTICIAN FOR MANUFACTURES

(All shore and boat fisheries must be reported on this schedule and offshore or vessel fisheries should also be included in this report.)

Name of company or individual operating the fishery .....

Island ..... Post office .....

For offshore or vessel fisheries:

Name of vessel ..... Net tonnage .....

Hailing port ..... Fishing port .....

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1917*

The census of fisheries of the Virgin Islands is taken under the authority of section 8 of the organic act creating the Department of Commerce, approved February 14, 1903. Reports will be required on this schedule for all engaged in shore and offshore fisheries during any part of the year from November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917, but the statistics may relate to the business year most nearly conforming to the year for which the census is authorized. The law makes it obligatory for all engaged in this industry to furnish census data.

All answers will be held absolutely confidential. No publication will be made in the Census reports disclosing the name or operations of individual establishments in any particular. The act of Congress provides that the Bureau of the Census shall not permit any one other than the sworn employees of the Bureau to examine the individual reports. It also provides that any employee who shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not to exceed $1,000, or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Amounts and values are to be obtained from book accounts, if such accounts are available. Each question should be answered. If any question is found not applicable and no amounts are reported, write the word "None." Do not duplicate any item of expense.

Sam L. Rogers

Director of the Census

Each question should be answered; if any inquiry is not applicable and no answer can be made, write the word "None."

1. **Capital invested—owned and borrowed:** The answer must show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented that fact should be stated and the value given. The value of all items of live capital, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, materials, products, and cash on hand, etc., should be given as of the beginning of the business year reported.

ITEM	Number	Value.	ITEM	Number	Value
Shore and boat fisheries: Motor boats		$	Haul and other seines		$
Sailboats			Lines—hand, trawl, and set		
Rowboats			Lobster pots and traps		
Scows			Pound nets, trap nets, weirs		
Offshore or vessel fisheries. Fishing vessels: Steam or motor [1]			Shrimp nets		
Fishing vessels: Sail			Sponge apparatus, hooks, water glasses, and diving equipment		
Transporting vessels: Steam or motor [1]			Stop nets		
Transporting vessels: Sail			Trammel nets		
Boats carried on vessels			Turtle nets and pots		
Outfit (provisions, fuel, salt, ice, bait)	XXXX		Wheels and slides		
Dredges, tongs, rakes, forks, nippers, scrapes, grabs, shovels					
Eel pots, set pots, and traps					
Firearms, guns, rifles, bomb guns					
Trawls			Land, buildings, machinery, tools, implements, and all fixed capital for which separate values are not given		
Fyke nets, hoop nets			Cash, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, materials on hand, and sundries not reported above		
Gill nets, drift nets, set nets, cast nets, stake nets			TOTAL (If more than one blank is filled out for the same individual or company, the last two items may be reported as one blank)		
Harpoons, spears, eel gigs					

2. **Proprietors, firm members, and independent fishermen:** Number .....

If any of the proprietors or firm members reported above were not personally engaged in fishing, give the number not so engaged: Number .....

3. **Salaried employees:** Number ..... (salaried officers, managers, clerks, etc.) Amount paid in salaries, $.....

4. **Wage-earners** (not including employees reported above):	Number.	Total amount paid in wages during year.
Fishermen		$
Shoremen (not including employees of packing houses)		
Estimated cost of provisions supplied to employees (not to be included in wages)		

[1] Mark "Aux." if equipped with both sail and mechanical propelling power.

Each question should be answered; if any inquiry is not applicable and no answer can be made, write the word "None."

5. **Quantity and value of your's catch:** Report all fishery products, including aquatic mammals, reptiles, shellfish, sponges, etc., taken during the year. Give the name and total quantity and value of each species caught by each kind of apparatus. If the "pounds" is not known and can not be estimated give the "bushels" or "number" and state what unit of measure is used.

PRODUCTS	KIND OF APPARATUS USED. (SPECIFY.)							
	Pounds.	*Value*	*Pounds.*	*Value.*	*Pounds.*	*Value.*	*Pounds.*	*Value*
		$		$		$		$
Total quantity and value of year's catch								

CERTIFICATE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the information contained in this schedule and in the supplemental schedule, if any, is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and covers the period from ....., 191 , to ....., 191

.....
(Signature of Special Agent.)

.....
(Signature of person furnishing the information.)

.....
(Title and address.)

REMARKS .....

6-4865 (XX 7-551)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF UNITED STATES, 1917

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

ISLAND .....

NAME OF CITY OR RURAL DISTRICT ..... ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. .....

NAME OF PROPRIETOR OR EMPLOYER .....

INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS OF PROPRIETOR OR EMPLOYER .....

NAME AND POSITION OF PERSON FURNISHING INFORMATION .....

OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		WAGES OR SALARY PAID.[1]		AVERAGE WORKING TIME.			
					NUMBER HOURS PER DAY.		NUMBER DAYS PER YEAR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

[1] Indicate whether the wages reported paid are by the day, week, month, or year, respectively, by writing after the amount, *day* for day, *wk.* for week, *mo.* for month, and *yr.* for year.

Enumerator ..... Date—Nov. ....., 1917.

THE POPULATION PUNCH CARD.

8-8403

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Island ..... *Enumeration District No.* .....

CENSUS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF UNITED STATES: 1917

POPULATION

City or rural district ..... *Schedule No.* .....

Street or road, and House No. ..... Dwelling No. ..... Family No. .....

Name of person enumerated ..... Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done .....
Industry, business, or establishment in which at work .....

Relationship to head of family ..... Employer, employee, or working on own account .....

Enumerated by me on the ..... day of November, 1917.

....., *Special Agent.*

11—4203

| HOME (GENERAL) | | | | | | | |

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1917 census.-
Census of
the Virgin Islands
of the United
States, November
1, 1917.

HA37
U7V7
1917

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